CARNRICK'S

SOLUBLE FOOD

FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk and agrees with all Infants and Children.

THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28627—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1891.

CUTLER, PALMER'S

FAMOUS WHISKIES.

	Per Doz. Rs. a.
Pall Mall, 11 years old	39 0
Napier Johnstone's Square Bottle	31 8
Heart Bottle	28 12
O. B.	27 0
Glentromie	26 0
Ben-Tor (cheapest)	18 0

O. V. G. Market Rates.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday.
P.L. ROSETTA	3411	700	C. Gadd	2nd Jany.
† THAMES	4078	800	W. A. Seaton	9th "
P.L. CARTHAGE	4879	1000	M. de Horne	16th "
† PEKIN	3909	600	P. Harris	23rd "
P.L. PENINSULAR	4972	1000	A. C. Loggin	30th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheli	6th Feb.
P.L. THAMES	4078	800	W. A. Seaton	13th "
† RAVENNA	2937	700	E. Crewe	20th "
P.L. ROME	5011	1000	A. D. Daniel	27th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheli	5th Mar.
P.L. KHEDIVE	3808	600	L. H. Moule	12th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	19th "
P.L. MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	26th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheli	2nd Apr.
P.L. CARTHAGE	4879	1000	M. de Horne	9th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	16th "
P.L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	23rd "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheli	30th "
P.L. PEKIN	3909	600	P. Harris	7th May.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	14th "

The steamers marked P. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their baggage correctly labelled with port of destination.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain	Tuesday, 5 p.m.,
SHANNON	4077	800	C. Edwards	22nd Mar.
PENINSULAR	4972	1000	A. C. Loggin	18th April.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
KHEDIVE	3868	600	L. H. Moule	31st Dec.
MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	14th Jan.
ROHILLA	3387	700	C. S. Tocque	28th "
CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	11th Feb.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, December 28th, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 300, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, cond, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers cavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CH 'GE, to the extent allowed in the Hanbooks.

Usual Discoun on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following other First Class Steamers will LEAV Bombay :—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
S. S. SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th Jan. 1892.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BISAGNO	On the 12th Jan., 1892.

For Handbooks of Information and other Particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Dec. 8, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail o.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,900	750	1st Jan. '92.
†IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,900	750	1st Feb. '92

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 300	Rs. 300	Rs. 15

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
MARIA TERESA R.	Deperis	3,800	550	18th Jan. '92.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
KLEKTRA	C. Bellen	3,800	550	24th Jan. '92.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, December 26, 1891.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail
ARMENIA	Geo. Read	3335	about 5th Jan. '92.
HISPANIA	S. Abrey	3350	" 23rd "
ROUMANIA	W. C. Young	3387	" 5th Feb.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles).

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For further particulars Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, December 2nd, 1891.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Conti nental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA : Old Court House Street.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 249, High Holborn, LONDON.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE, KATHIAWAR PORTS, AND CUTCH MANDVIE.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on 2nd January, at 10 a.m.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 30th December, at noon, calling at Veravul, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on the 3rd January, at 11 a.m., or after arrival of incoming English Mail steamer, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 31st December, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 28th December, 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1892.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured a very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. Messrs. KING, KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS shipped or Cleared at low rates : Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired ; excellent godown accommodation furnished and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credits and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates, and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., KING, BAILLIE & Co.

CALCUTTA. LIVERPOOL.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR.

THE MALA REAL PORTUGUEZA Line S. S. "IBO," 1,060 tons, Captain COSTA, will leave as above on SATURDAY, 2nd January, taking Cargo and Passengers for Lamoo, Mombassa, Ibo, Mozambique, Quillimane, Delagoa Bay, &c., to be transhipped at Zanzibar. For Freight and Passage apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.

Khoja Mohlla, Mandvie.

BOMBAY-LONDON S. S. COMPANY.

Vessels.	Tons.	Will sail on
QUEEN OF INDIA	3691	End of Dec. for Marseilles and Hull.
†EMPRESS OF THE EAST	3200	Early in Feb. for Marseilles and Cardiff.
*ANNIE BARROW	3085	Middle of Feb. for Plymouth.
MARY BEYTS	3790	End of Feb. for Plymouth.
†MINNA CRAIG	4700	Early in March for Marseilles and Cardiff.

These Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have every Accommodation for First Class Passengers.

† Carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

* Have passenger Cabins and Saloons amidship.

The Cabins and Saloons in all the Steamers are on upper deck.

For full particulars Apply to

MESSRS. BEYTS, CRAIG & Co.,
Sirdar's Palaces, Bombay.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	to sail about
WERNETH HALL	A. Buck	4100	500	8th Feb. 1892.

THIS STEAMER is well known on this Line as being most Comfortably fitted in all respects for Passengers. Carries Surgeon and Stewardess.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 24th December, 1891.

CHEAP PASSAGES. HOMEWARD AND OUTWARD.

PASSAGES promptly engaged and best Berths secured FREE OF COMMISSION, in P. and O. and all other LINERS ; and also in selected NON-LINERS, such as the "BEDOUIN," "WOODS,' &c., from Rs. 200 to 300 to the Continent, and Rs. 300 to Rs. 375 to English ports, 1st Saloon.

Outward, in Non-Liners, from £20 to £30 per adult, Saloon.

CONTINENTAL RAIL—TICKETS provided, and PULLMAN-CAR BERTHS engaged.

HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, shipped, or forwarded by P. and O. at Cargo rates to port of destination or address.

PASSENGERS met on arrival and departure by reliable Agents.

SOVEREIGNS, DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR NOTES supplied at best rates.

LADIES, Children, and Gentlemen respectively grouped in selected Saloon cabins ; special arrangement for Families and Parties.

INSURANCE effected at reasonable rates.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE TELEGRAMS arranged for economically.

INTEREST at 2 per cent. allowed on passage money deposited with us in advance.

Full particulars supplied and HAND-BOOKS sent free on application.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY—28, APOLLO STREET.
KARACHI—BUNDER ROAD.
LONDON—27, LEADENHALL STREET.

TOYS! TOYS!!

JUST UNPACKED a most magnificent Selection of the latest kind of Toys in numerous varieties, moderately priced.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
IMPORTERS OF NOVELTIES,
BOMBAY.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

SOLID Silver Cigar Cases, Cigarette Cases and Match Boxes Plain, Engraved or Enamelled, all the very latest London designs.

Cigar Cases	Rs. 75
Cigarette Cases	" 28, 35, 40 and 50
Match Boxes	" 8, 13, 15 and 30

Any Monogram, Coat of Arms or Inscription Engraved in a few hours.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
JEWELLERS, GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LAWN-TENNIS.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
BATS, Best English make, Men's	each	6 4	7 4
Do. do. Champion Match, Plain strung	"	9 0	10 0
Do. do. Plain double strung	"	11 0	12 8
Do. do. Cork-handled	"	10 0	11 4
Do. Treacher's "Ne Plus Ultra," the latest pattern	"	11 0	12 8
Do. The Demon, Slazenger's	"	11 8	13 0
Do. The Victor, Fortnam's	"	11 0	12 8
Do. Cane and Ash	"	12 8	14 0
Do. Ayres' Champion	"	12 0	14 0

BALLS.

THE "CLUB" TENNIS BALL is the outcome of many experiments which have been made for the purpose of obtaining a Ball that would better resist the action of the Indian climate than any of those in general use. Made by a special process of manufacture, the "Club" is offered as a REALLY SPLENDID TENNIS BALL, guaranteed to retain its elasticity for a long period, and remaining unaffected by climatic influences.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
BALLS, Best English make, Perfect Seamless	each	8 0	9 0
Do. Ayres' Best, Flannel covered	"	9 8	10 12
NETS, strong Cord, with Poles complete, 42 by 3½, Regulation Club	"	12 0	13 8
PRESSES, in plain Mahogany, with Screws	"	6 0	7 0
SHOES, Gentlemen's, with plain or corrugated India Rubber Soles	per pair	12 0	13 8
A complete set, consisting of 4 best Ash Bats, 6 covered India Rubber Balls, strong Cord Net, with Poles, Stay Ropes, Pegs, etc., and Book of Instruction, in dealwood case	per set	44 0	49 0

GOLF KIT.

BALLS, Eclipse, V. A. I. Nos. 26, 27, 27½, and 28	per doz.	9 0	10 0
BRASSY SPOONS, Cleeks, Irons (lofting or pitching)	each	4 12	5 4
NIBLECKS Iron, Niblecks Brass			
PLAY CLUB OR DRIVER, Putters Spoons, Long, Short, Middle	"	4 4	4 12

TREACHER AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CHAMPAGNE.

ONE OF THE FINEST BRANDS IS

"BINET FILS"

DRY ELITE.

Price Rs. 66 per Doz. Qts.

TEST IT AGAINST ANY OTHER SHIPPERS.

STRONGLY RECOMMENDED BY

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

SPENCER & CO.'S CIGARS.

PROPRIETARY BRANDS :—

SALISBURYS,	GOLD MOHURS,	SIESTAS,
BEACONFIELDS,	IMPERIALS,	MAYOS,
TORPEDOS,	LITTLE RANDOLPHS,	SUMATRAS,

NOTICE :—SPENCER & Co.'s FACTORY at Dindigul is the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE CIGAR FACTORY IN INDIA. All their Cigars are made from Picked Material, under trained European Management, and they have no hesitation in stating that their Productions are unequalled by any in India.

PROCURABLE FROM ALL THE PRINCIPAL CIGAR DEALERS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

CIGAR DRYING BOTTLES.

These Bottles are made with hollow stoppers, in which is placed a bag of lime for absorbing moisture. They are much appreciated by smokers in damp climates, and during the monsoon, for keeping Cigars in smoking condition.

Diameter at base, 7 ins.
Height, including stopper, 11 ins.,
Price Rs. 5-0 nett.

SPECIAL PRICES FOR DEALERS WHICH CAN BE OBTAINED ON APPLICATION.

CIGARS OF ANY SIZE OR SHAPE CAN BE MADE TO ORDER.

SPENCER & CO.,
HEAD OFFICE.:—MADRAS.

CHEAVIN'S PATENT "IDIOCATHARTES."

REMOVEABLE PLATE WATER FILTER.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF

Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress ; H. R. H. the Prince of Wales ; H. M. Leopold II., King of the Belgians ; their late Majesties the Emperor Napoleon III. and the King of the Netherlands, &c., &c., &c.

They are constructed on the most scientific principles, and yet are so exceedingly simple that they cannot get out of order, differing in their construction and arrangement from all other Filters. The Filter is simplicity itself, easy to manage and under perfect control, while its deodorising and purifying powers are much greater than those of any other. It can be thoroughly cleansed and taken to pieces (leaving the whole of the interior open for inspection) and re-charged with the fresh filtering material in a few minutes.

	Cash Prices. Rs. a.	Credit Prices. Rs. a.
Domestic Filters, in Cream-coloured Stoneware—No. 000 Half gallon size	9 8	10 8
" " " Wicker covered	11 0	12 0
" 00 One-and-a-half gallon size	11 8	13 0
" " " Wicker covered	13 8	15 4
" 0 Two-and-a-half gallon size	15 0	17 0
" " " Wicker covered	17 0	19 8
" 1 Three-and-a-half gallon size	20 0	22 8
" " " Wicker covered	23 8	26 0
" 2 Five gallon size	27 0	30 0
" 3 Six gallon size	34 0	39 0
Pocket Filters (no Traveller should be without one) from 2 to	5 0	

Coir Covers can be furnished for Filters at a small extra cost.

SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

WANTED.

WANTED,

A CERTIFICATED ENGINEER, having experience in Oil Extracting and Ginning Work. Applicants must have a good knowledge of English and be able to manage the concern. Starting pay Rs. 70. Apply with copies of testimonials to

SYED A. RAHIM,
Managing Director,
Oil Mill and Ginning Factory, Warora, C. P.
Dated Warora, 24th December, 1891.

WANTED

A Thoroughly Practical MILL ENGINEER to take the representation of the most recent improved Cotton Spinning and Weaving Machinery, consisting of the acknowledged most advantageous system of Ring Spinning of either Cops or on Bobbins, on the best "Flexible Gravity" spindle.

Spinning Preparation Machinery of every description for all kinds of Spinning fine or coarse counts.

Weaving Preparation Machinery acknowledged in the cotton manufacturing districts of England, as well as on the Continent of Europe, to be the best in the market, supplied with Lancaster's patent improvements.

Looms of every description on Lancaster's patent principle, the result of over 50 years' practical experience.

By the aid of our Special Machinery Tools, and the simplicity in the construction generally, we are enabled to compete with keen competition of quality of workmanship as well as prices.

Boilers, engines, Mill Gearing, Shafting, etc., guaranteed on the most advantageous, substantial, and economical principle. We protect our inventions by patents for the purpose only of securing preference and Royalties are not charged upon them.

Plans, Estimates and Illustrated Catalogues supplied on application for new Spinning and Weaving Mills, or otherwise extension of Machinery in existing Mills.

ADDRESS : WM. LANCASTER,
Engineer and Machine-Maker,
Accrington, England

PUBLIC WASTE!

MANY TRADES have experienced periods of depression due, chiefly, to one common fault—"OVER-PRODUCTION." The Manufacturers, becoming too eager to increase their business, over-do the supply, which, with the usual re-action that sets in after forcing the demand too much with "catch-penny" advertisements, brings about either a "dead-lock" or the depression to which we allude. In this manner, during recent years, the business in

CHEAP WATCHES

Has been carried just a little too far ; and now a re-action, or a depression in the trades has begun. Primarily the idea of making the commonest sort of watches was to enable owners of very valuable articles to use them, as make-shifts, for the roughest wear ; and for this they are, occasionally, extremely useful. But for constant use—during, say, a couple of year, —they are, nearly all, more or less failures. Apart from the fact that the appearance of the CHEAP WATCH IS NOT A SUCCESS—one glance at a sample that has been in use a short time is sufficient to covince anyone of that—its internal economy is not equal to many months ordinary "wear and tear." There are, of course, to be found, occasionally, amongst the cheapest watches a few of them that keep time pretty regularly for several years ; but these make the exception that proves the general rule to the contrary.

With the demand for watches increasing during the last few years, it was only natural that the makers should meet it with a sufficient supply ; but the manufacturers were scarcely justified in sacrificing the durability of nearly every one of the principal parts of their watches in order to bring the selling price down to a minimum. No one, who knows anything about watches and watch-making, can be deceived by wonderful advertisements describing in glowing terms how a "trustworthy," or "reliable" "excellent time-keeper," and so forth, can be bought for a trifling sum ; and a moments's thought is sufficient to show the fallacy that lies at the bottom of the cheap watch business. It is understood that all the parts of the cheapest sort of watch are made by machinery. The advertisements say so, superfluously—because a single part of a watch, if made by hand, costs more than the cheap article is worth. Low-priced watches, however, are all imported into India, which means that something has to be paid for their freight. The person who sells them gets a profit out of that transaction ; and the money, for which they are sold, covers the cost of advertising. Then a certain "percentage" goes to the manufacturer as his profit ; and, when all are paid it must not be expected that the prime cost of "materials and making" can amount to much. Any one can better appreciate the "value" he has received for his money if he tries to re-sell his low-priced watch. Considering the rapidity with which the cheap watches forced their way on the market, it is not surprising that so many were sold. There was no time in which to give them a fair trial. Now, however, the public are beginning to understand how to invest their money, so far, at least, as watches are concerned, and, of course, the "Waste of money" on cheap watches has shown a falling off.

Every person, who wants a serviceable watch (and not a make-shift article), at least expects that it will not only keep time but retain its appearance for a reasonable number of years, under ordinary conditions. MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., LD., Watch and Clock Manufacturers, have, for more than a quarter of a century, supplied the public in India with an enormous number of watches, all of which were the very best made of their class, and have given their purchasers entire satisfaction. The numerous unsolicited testimonials that have, during this long period, been received, from every part of India, show that even the most captious can find nothing with which to complain about, in either quality or durability. As the most substantial watches for the tropics, those offered by

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD.,

WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURERS,

BOMBAY AND POONA,

Have never been surpassed—at least during the twenty-five years that they have been on trial—and there is every probability that these watches will continue to hold their deservedly premier position.

"BAHADUR" CIGARS!!!

THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climes from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.

TRY. AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY

"BAHADUR" CIGARS.

SMOKE. AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long, in boxes of		50
BAHADUR PRINCESSAS	5	"	"	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	"	"	100
BAHADUR " 2	4	"	"	100
BAHADUR " 3	3¾	"	"	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	"	"	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	"	"	200

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,

McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

☞ *N. B.*—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal Supervision.

UNADULTERATED, PURE AND WHOLESOME.

1. WINES, COGNAC, AND SCOTCH AND IRISH WHISKY.
2. No deleterious or Poisonous Compounds in our Godown.
3. PRICES TO SUIT ALL BUYERS OF DISCERNMENT.
4. Detailed list of Stock sent on application.
5. THE OLDEST HOUSE IN THE TRADE IN INDIA.
6. Established in London and Bordeaux in 1815.
7. TRADE DISCOUNTS TO TRADE BUYERS.
8. Exceptional terms to all Cash Buyers.
9. NO CO-OPERATIVE STORES QUOTE BETTER TERMS.
10. Send for Samples with a Money Order for their value.
11. HOUSES IN BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, AND LAHORE.

AGENCIES THROUGHOUT INDIA.

WRITE FOR FULLER DETAILS IN EITHER PRESIDENCY TO

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE AND SOLE PROPRIETOR.....MR. H. STANLEY.

FORTY-FIFTH PERFORMANCE

BY THE STANLEY OPERA AND BURLESQUE COMPANY.

The Best that ever visited India.

EXTRAORDINARY SUCCESS.

Still crowded every night with a delighted Audience.

TO-NIGHT,

FOURTH PERFORMANCE OF

OUR GRAND CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME,

HARLEQUIN, SINBAD THE SAILOR, OR BLUE BEARD AND HIS SEVEN WIVES.

SATURDAY NEXT,

GRAND MIDDAY PERFORMANCE

FOR SCHOOLS AND FAMILIES.

Doors open at 2-30, commence at 3 o'clock.

Children half-price to all parts of the house.

DOORS OPEN AT 8-30. OVERTURE AT 9.

ADMISSION:—Orchestra Stalls and Dress Circle, Rs. 4. Second Stalls, Rs. 2; Pit, Rs. 1. Military and Navy in Uniform, half-price to SECOND STALLS and PIT ONLY. Private boxes to hold 4, Rs. 16.

Box Plan open daily at D. MACROPOLO'S from 8 a. m. till 7 p.m., where Seats can be booked and tickets obtained for all parts of the house.

T. EMPSON, Manager.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO by S. S. "CHYEBASSA" are hereby notified of her ARRIVAL from LONDON, and that she is discharging in the PRINCE'S DOCK. They are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to remove their Cargo without delay.

All damaged goods must be surveyed by the Steamer's Surveyor, Captain Macaulay, before removal from the Dock premises, and all Claims must be, presented duly signed by the Commander previous to the vessel leaving Port, after which no claim will be admitted.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 28th December, 1891. Agents.

CHUBB'S NEW PATENT STEEL SAFES AND DOORS GIVE UNEQUALLED SECURITY.

CHUBB'S DETECTOR LOCKS OF ALL VARIETIES, OVER ONE AND A QUARTER MILLIONS IN USE.

CHUBB'S PATENT CASH AND DESPATCH BOXES. THE BEST FOR TRAVELLERS' USE.

CHUBB & SONS, LIMITED, Makers to H. M. the Queen.
Bombay Agent: " H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.
EDULJEE PESTONJEE, " H. M. Office of Works.
Chubb's Box and Lock Mart, " The Bank of England,
37, Parsee Bazaar St., Fort, &c., &c.
Established 1847.

FOR SALE.

"WHITEWASH," g. cb: gel: aged. 13-2½. W. I. T. C., life certificate. Beautiful jumper, perfect hack, carries a lady and well-known with the Bombay Hounds, Winner on the flat and across country. A maiden. Believed quite sound, open to any examination or trial.

Price Rs. 300. Open to offers.

R. J. BENTINCK,
1st Lancers, H. C., 19, Marine Lines.

SANTHA! SANTHA!!

A DIGESTIVE EXTRACT OF TEA.

Universally admired and recommended.

Re. 1 and Re. 1-12.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.
NEAR ZOOMA MUSJID,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby is given that the PARTNERSHIP lately subsisting between us the UNDERSIGNED HAJEE MAHAMED HAJEE ALLY and EDULJEE MERWANJEE DUBASH and carrying on business as Timber Merchants at Bombay, under the style or firm of JOOSUB HAJEE MAHAMED HAJEE ALLY, was DISSOLVED by mutual consent on the 13th day of February, 1891. All debts due to or owing by the said late firm will be received and paid by the UNDERSIGNED HAJEE MAHAMED HAJEE ALLY, who has since the said dissolution continued the said business under the same style or firm of Joosub Hajee Mahamed Hajee Ally. AS WITNESS our hands this twenty-sixth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one.

(Sd.) HAJEE MAHAMED HAJEE ALLY.

(Sd.) EDULJEE MERWANJEE DUBASH.

NOTICE.

BE it known to all whom it may concern.—The various statements made by one Mr. SHIVSHANKAR NARAYAN, a PHOTOGRAPHER, in his notice dated 28th instant, are ENTIRELY INCORRECT. Mr. GANPATRAO GOPINATH MANTRI is the HONORARY SECRETARY and TREASURER of the KSHATRIYA ASSURANCE FUND, and was duly authorized by the Managing Committee of the said Fund at their Meeting held on the 19th idem, at which I presided, to convene a General Meeting of the Subscribers of the Fund. The Circular issued by him is therefore quite authorized and the notice published by the said Mr. SHIVSHANKAR NARAYAN as President of the Fund is calculated to damage the interest of the Fund.

PANDOORUNG BABOOLJEE,
Vice-President.
Bombay, Dec. 28, 1891.

MADON, SONS & Co.

HAVE JUST UNPACKED THE FOLLOWING PATENT MEDICINES.

	Rs. a.
Carter's Nervine Pills	0 12
Tooth's Extract of Meat, Liebig's, 2 oz	0 14
Vaseline Cold Cream	0 10
" Camphor Ice	0 6
Morrison's Pills	0 10
Naldire's Dog Powders	0 12
Pepsalia Salt	0 12
Saunder's Bloom of Ninon	0 10
Sodan Mineral Pastilles	0 14
Hickinson's Silicated Glass Cement ...As. 4 and	0 6
Bishop's Citrate of Potash, &c.	0 10
Bridal Bouquet Bloom	1 12
Liebig's Extract of Meat, 2 oz	1 0
Valentine Meat Juice	2 12
Newton M. Linseed Linctus	0 12
St. Jacob's Oil, Unstamped	1 4
" " Stamped	1 12
Sanitas Disinfectant Powder	0 10
McDougall's Powder	0 10
Seigel's Syrup, Small	0 14
" " Large	1 8
" Soothing Paster	0 12
" Pills in Bottles	0 12
Imgluvin	3 8
Benzine Collas	0 8
Bragg's Charcoal Lozenges	0 12
Kay's Essence of Linseed	0 12
Squire's Chemical Food	1 4
Brown's Meltonian Cream	0 10
Allen and H's Bynin	1 4
Lorimer's Cocoa Wine	2 8
Allen H's Bynol	1 8
Cadbury's Cocoa.....As. 10 and	1 2
Apiol Capsules	1 4
Delectable Lozenges	0 8
Franz Joseph Water	0 12
St. Raphael Wine	1 14
Christy's Kola Cocoa	1 0
" Kolu Elixir.....As. 12 and	1 8
Caffine's Malto Canis	1 14
Brown (Prof. O. Phelp's) Preparations.	
Graefenberg's Family Medicines.	
Maltino and Preparations	1 6
Fellow's Syrup.....Re. 1-10 and	2 10
Scott's Emulsion.....Re. 1-2 and	2 0
Medicated Papers Bromo	1 0
" " (Gayetty's)	1 2
Sonthall's Mosquito Cones	0 12
" Aquarrium Sea Salt	0 12
" Kussiniku (Japanese Camphor) Oil, As. 6 and	0 10
" Sanitary Towels	1 10
Gehorig's Teething Necklace	0 10
Grimault's Syrup	1 6
Elliman's Embrocation for Man.....As. 12 and	1 8
" " for Cattle	1 6
Gilbert's Syrup	2 6
Gibson's Vermin Killer	0 4

&c., &c., &c.

MADON, SONS & Co.,
OPPOSITE SIRDAR'S BUILDING,
Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay,

SUPERFINE
MADON'S VIOLET POWDER
FOR TOILET AND NURSERY.

Much used and becomes a favourite article to those who once use it. Delicately perfumed, soothing and free from mineral and poisonous ingredients. Annas 10 and Re. 1.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
NEAR ZOOMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF
MONS. LAMBERT D'ARC'S
MARIONETTES.

TO-NIGHT, TO-NIGHT, 9 P.M.
GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
PART I.—THE BABES IN THE WOOD.
PART II.—THE GORGEOUS PANTOMIME,
"BLUE-BEARD,"

Front Seats.....Rs. 2
Second Seats ..... " 1
Back Seats.....As. 8
PLAN at SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

LAST SPECIAL MATINEE,
SATURDAY, 3 P.M.,
When Children will be admitted half-price to all Seats

WANTED, A COMPETENT PIANIST.

THE BOMBAY SKATING RINK
WILL RE-OPEN FOR SKATING
ON MONDAY, JANUARY 4TH, 1892.

GRAND FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL,
UNDER THE PATRONAGE AND IN THE PRESENCE OF
T. E. LORD AND LADY HARRIS,
AND OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL ENDOWMENT FUND.
Will take place on
THURSDAY, JANUARY 7TH, 1892.

Handsome prizes will be given for the best dresses and skates.

Single Tickets, Evening Dress .....Rs. 5
" " Fancy Dress..... " 3
Family Tickets, one Gentleman and 3 Ladies..... " 10
PLAN at SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

N. B.—The Surface will be renewed, and New Skates brought into use.

P. AND O. COMPANY.

NOTICE.

I HAVE THIS DAY RESUMED CHARGE of the P. and O. Company's AGENCY in Bombay.

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. and O. Company.
28th December, 1891.

MADON'S
ASTRINGENT TOOTH POWDER.

This celebrated Tooth Powder is unsurpassed in arresting bleeding, correcting foul breath, strengthening the Gums, and thoroughly cleaning the Teeth. Per Bottle, Annas 12.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
NEAR ZOOMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

SURE AND UNFAILING REMEDY FOR CHOLERA.

HUNDREDS OF LIVES SAVED BY
D. B. MOTIWALA'S
DIARRHŒA DROPS.

A SAFE and SURE Vegetable Specific for the Cure of Cholera and Diarrhœa, strong attacks of Vomiting, Colics and Purging from any cause whatever. It is a remedy which to be appreciated has only to be used. Though cheap it is worth its weight in gold. It is an excellent carminative, which never produces nausea and is free from opium, calomel, and all vegetable and mineral poisons. The griping and vomiting are generally checked by the first dose, and in ordinary cases of Diarrhœa or in the first stage of Cholera from one to three doses are generally sufficient to effect a cure. Price, 4 and 8 annas per phial.

For opinions of the press, numerous medical and other certificates, see handbills. Sole Manufacturer: S. B. Motiwala, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.

(Out of numerous certificates a few only are given below):—

A single dose of Motiwala's Diarrhœa Drops was sufficient to stop my patient's purging and vomiting.

F. E. MADON,
Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery, B. U.

I cured three people while at Asitee in the first stage of Cholera. I think in the first stage of Cholera Motiwala's (yellow labelled Dysentrodyne) is very useful.

FRED. FANO,
Assistant District Settlement Officer, Sirsi Road.

Motiwala's Diarrhœa Drops were tried by me on some Cholera paties at the time of the last epidemic in this city and were found very efficacious in many cases.

DYARAM, M.
Secretary to the Ahmedabad Municipality.

On 11th September, 1891, I took bad with Cholera and by God's blessings and the aid of Motiwala's Diarrhœa Drops, I recovered. I consider this Medicine an excellent remedy for Cholera if taken in time.

H. BALLANTYNE,
Dist. Inspector of Police, Madras.

Will you be surprised to hear that over 20 Cholera patients have been altogether cured by your Diarrhœa Drops. On young patients I am informed the drug acts marvellously, curing them after the first dose. The adults in no case were given more than three doses.

M. M. COWSER,
Professor of Persian Gujrat College, Ahmedabad.

During the epidemic of Cholera Mr. Motiwala having supplied me with a dozen phials of his Diarrhœa Drops, I tried them freely on women and children suffering from Diarrhœa and Cholera in all their different stages, and I am glad to state that it enabled me to save 25 or 30 lives.

RAVJI GOVIND,
Sir Karkun at Trombay.

It is without doubt that Motiwala's Dysentrodyne and Diarrhœa Drops are really valuable medicines. I have cured upwards of 10 persons who were suffering from Cholera and whose cases were hopeless.

J. A. ROBELLO,
Engine Driver at Bhusaval.

The four persons who were suffering from Cholera and to whom Motiwala's Diarrhœa Drops were given, have been cured.

RAMCHANDRA MAIRAL,
Sub Post Maste. at Kuram.

I gave Motiwala's Diarrhœa Drops to a servant of my sister who is cured. Believe me there is no doubt that this was a Cholera case. I saw the patient personally.

C. C. ELLYAH,
(A member of the Royal Family of the Maplas, and a Municipal Commr. at Cannanore).

The father of a girl, suffering from Cholera came to me and I gave him a phial of Motiwala's Diarrhœa Drops. I have received positive information about her cure.

KAVASJI HIRJI,
(Managing Partner of Messrs. Hirji M. and Sons of Cannanore).

I have had occasion for the trial of almost all known patent remedies for Diarrhœa and have amongst them all found Motiwala's Diarrhœa Drops to be a wonderfully good remedy even when the Diarrhœa is accompanied with vomiting and griping pain. I should trust to its efficacy in the worst case, if administered according to the directions in the earliest stage of its appearance.

DARASHAH DORABJI
REPORTER, J. P.,
(Reporter to the "Bombay Gazette").

I have found Diarrhœa Drops an excellent medicine for Diarrhœa.

JOHN GALL, CAPTAIN,
E. B. S. R. Steamer "Alligator"

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of BAI HUKOOBE (wife of HARIDAS NATHOOBHAI) late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

HARIDAS NATHOOBHAI, the husband of the said deceased ..... } Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR CHARLES SARGENT, KNIGHT, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 19th Day of December, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-One, and in the Fifty-Fifth Year of our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

L. N. BANAJEE.
The 19th Day of December, 1891.

MESSRS. JANARDHAN & ARDESHIR,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS AMD DRUGGISTS,

Have always on hand pure Drugs, Chemical Patent Medicines, and Draggists' Sundries from the Manufacturers direct, and are in position to execute all Orders upon the best terms.

Special Terms to Hospitals, Dispensaries, and Merchants.

A TRIAL ORDER IS SOLICITED.

Up-country Orders carefully and promptly executed.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
NEAR ZOOMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

"TRUSTWORTHY" HELMETS AND SUN HATS.

"EXTRA LIGHT" HELMETS, Covered Drab Felt,
Cash or V. P. P.....Rs. 10 0

"SHIKAR or HUNTING Sun Hats, Brown Canvas,
Cash or V. P. P..... " 5 0

LADIES' PITH HATS, with Puggree,
Cash or V. P. P..... " 5 0

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY.

VOLKART BROTHERS, BOMBAY.
ELECTRO-TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT.

CONSULTING ELECTRICIANS,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS,
AND CONTRACTORS FOR
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

STOCK AND SHOW ROOMS:
APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET,
BOMBAY.

BY SPECIAL PATRONAGE AND BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT,
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
AND HIS HONOR THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL,

D. MACROPOLO'S

GENUINE TURKISH TOBACCO AND CIGARETTE MANUFACTORY.

CIGARETTES.

Twelve brands of Cigarettes, out of which the most popular are the:—

Lord Dufferin	per 100 Rs.	5	0
Duke of Connaught	" " "	4	0
Finos Lady	" " "	3	0
Alpha	" " "	2	8
Prince Boris	" " "	2	0

Acknowledged throughout India to be the best, freshest, and cheapest. Manufactured daily.

TOBACCOS!! TOBACCOS!!

Only the best brands of English and American Tobacco kept in stock, and recommended with great confidence.

"GOLDEN LEAF" Smoking Mixture, per lb. Rs. 3.

The large increasing demand for this celebrated brand is a guarantee of its quality, and surely pipe/smokers will refuse other brands after a trial of the same.

REAL JAVA CIGARS.

Hidalga	per box of 100 Rs.	9	0
Carolina	" " "	7	0

Guaranteed manufactured in Holland of Pure Java Tobacco, and consequently are not to be compared with those so-called *Javas* made in Trichinopoly.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

The following are expressly prepared for me, of exquisite quality, REAL HAVANA Tobacco, guaranteed crop, 1881:—

Rothschilds	per box of 50 Rs.	20	
Regal del Principe	" " " 25 "	7-8	
Regal dela Reina	" " " 25 "	6	
Trabucos	" " " 25 "	3	
Caliope	" " " 50 "	5	
Semirami	" " " 100 "	10	

BAHADURS CIGARS.

I have been appointed SOLE AGENT, for the Bombay Presidency, of these celebrated Cigars, made in Madras o pure Sumatra Tobacco, by Messrs. McDowell & Co.

Bahadurs No. 1 per 100 Rs.	4	4	
Do. " 2 " "	4	0	
Do. " 3 " "	3	8	

STANLEY CIGARS.

These Cigars, which are now so popular, are made in my own Factory in Dindigal, and are of a combination of best Dindigul and Sumatra Tobacco. They are the mildest Cigars ever manufactured, and as such strongly recommended to beginners and delicate smokers.

'Stanley's" No. 1 per 100 Rs.	4	0	
Do. " 2 100 "	3	8	

Please send for General Price List to

D. MACROPOLO,
SOLE AGENT FOR THE WONDERFUL WATERBURY WATCHES.
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£ 1,000,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 100,000.

The Capital has been adjusted at 1s. 6d. per rupee at a cost of £116,625.

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KURRACHEE, DELHI, RANGOON, AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

JAS. BUCHAN,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 63,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).

THOMAS JACKSON }
EWEN CAMERON } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI,

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAN FRANCISCO.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SINGAPORE.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 4 Per Cent.
On Fixed Deposits, for 6 months, at 3 Per Cent.
Terms for shorter periods on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £2,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£ 250,000
RESERVE FUND .....£ 223,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL £1,750,000

HEAD OFFICE:
31, LOMBARD ST., LONDON, E.C.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED:

ON DEPOSITS at Call..... 2 per Cent. per Annum.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS—
12 Months.....4½ " "
6 Months.....4 " "
3 Months.....3 " "
For shorter periods, terms on application.

T. PAYN,
Agent.

OFFICES—Old Secretariat, Apollo Street.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to 12, 6, or 3 months notice, at rates to be learnt on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.

REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over.

Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.

GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.

REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted, Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No COMMISSION charged. INTEREST allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. ACCOUNTS rendered half-yearly up to 30th June and 31st December. CHEQUE and Pass BOOKS furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of payment and approved CHEQUES on MADRAS received at par. CHEQUES on LONDON cashed or sent for collection.

PAY and PENSIONS realised, free of charge, except when under guarantee to Government.

FAMILY REMITTANCES.—Arrangements made for monthly payments in England. BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and remitted direct if required.

TELEGRAPHIC transfers made, and for that purpose names and addresses registered free of cost.

DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and interest allowed at 3 per cent. per Annum.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

FIFTEEN CAST HORSES, viz., 8 of the 59th Field Battery R. A. and 7 of the "N" Battery Royal Horse Artillery, will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at 1-30 P.M., on MONDAY, the 4th January, 1892, at the Commissariat Stores, Mhow.

TERMS CASH.

C. MURRAY,
Dy. Assist. Commissary Genl.,
for Chief Comst. Officer, M. D.

Chief Comst. Office, Mhow District, Mhow, C. I., 23rd December, 1891.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on SATURDAY and MONDAY, the 26th and 28th December, 1891, these days being the Public Holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881. FRIDAY the 25th being Christmas day, as also on THURSDAY, 31st December. The 1st January (being New Year's day.)

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the SUPERINTENDENT up to 12 noon on MONDAY, the 18th January, 1892, for the SUPPLY of MISCELLANEOUS and other STORES (more or less) to the Small Arms Ammunition Factory at Kirkee, from 1st April, 1892, to 31st March, 1893.

Full particulars regarding terms of Contract, printed forms of Tenders and Schedules of Stores required are procurable on payment of Rs. 1-10-0 from this office.

M. WALKER, Captain, R.A.,
For Superintendent S. A. A. Factory.
Small A. A. Factory, Kirkee, 22nd December, 1891.

JINJWA and DHARAMPORE PHOOL HAY of best quality, in pressed Bales, always in Stock FOR SALE. Apply

LIDBETTER and Co.,

Agents: The Pressed Hay Supply Company, 75, Apollo Street.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE 150 ° AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL of well-known makers, either wholesale or retail, at very moderate rates. Apply to

હેપતુલા શેકઆદમની કું૦

i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

ROSS AND CAMERON'S NATURAL HIGHLAND WHISKIES shipped in three qualities. The produce under the old natural system of distillation of finest selected Home-grown Barley and distilled within the Highlands of Scotland. Highlanders resident abroad should note,

Prices:—"Lochgorm" Rs. 24, "H.B." (Highlander label) Rs. 31, "C. E. B." Rs. 34.

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and large Buyers.

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From Rs. 18 to Rs. 50 Per Doz.

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From Rs. 15 to Rs. 38 Per Doz.

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Tottenham Pilsener Champagne Beer.
Warranted to be the brightest in excellent condition

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Allasch Dopfelt Kummel.
Rs. 41 Per Doz.

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Grand Vino de Sauternes, from Messrs. Tanoud Hirch and Co., Bordeaux.

Rs. 25 and Rs. 28 Per Doz.

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UNIVERSAL LIFE OFFICE.
SPECIAL FEATURES!

1. ANNUAL DIVISION OF PROFITS.—52 Bonuses have been declared and the average annual return in actual cash has been over Rs. 45 in every Rs. 100 paid in premium.
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The Universal is the OLDEST ESTABLISHED Life Office in India.

CLAIMS PAID IMMEDIATELY ON PROOF OF DEATH.

Apply to

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THE POSITIVE
GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL and other FUNDS,
£477,774-12-10 on the 31st December, 1890.
NO FORFEITURE OF ASSURANCE
IN THE EVENT OF DISCONTINUANCE.
EACH Payment under the Limited Premium System securing
PROPORTIONATE SUM ASSURED
AND
PROPORTIONATE BONUS,
POSITIVE PROMISSORY NOTES,
Unconditional and Payable to Bearer, being issued with each Premium.
FIXED SURRENDER VALUES,
LIBERAL CONDITIONS
AND
BONUS ADDITIONS.
RATES MODERATE.
EURASIAN LIVES ARE TAKEN AT THE SAME RATES AS FOR EUROPEANS.
ENTIRE NET PREMIUMS (NOT LESS THAN 80 PER CENT. OF THE GROSS) INVESTED IN TRUST FOR POLICY-HOLDERS.
CLAIMS PAYABLE AFTER ONE MONTH ON PROOF OF DEATH.

Intending Assurers are Invited to Note that this year being the Bonus Year, all Policies on WITH PROFIT Scale effected during this month of December will rank for a FULL YEAR'S BONUS.

Prospectus, Deed of Trust, and all necessary Information may be obtained on Application to

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(1845)

FOR many years has issued Policies with treble options, which have given great satisfaction. For Terms and Particulars apply to

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Chief Agents for Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,672,040 17s. 8d. STERLING.

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POLICIES covering risk on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1862.....	£309,690	0 0
" 1885.....	£388,156	0 0
" 1886.....	£355,039	0 0
" 1889.....	£1,104,173	16 10

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NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES. LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without references to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when Assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUND now amounts to.....	£3,473,114	5	9
Total ACCUMULATED FUNDS....	£6,161,508	13	1½

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1874	£2,957,174	12	4
1879	£4,260,595	15	1
1884	£5,348,407	9	2
1889	£5,161,538	13	11

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum Street.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST
OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rs. 26-13-4 per mensem (a) If premiums are payable for whole of life; or
Rs. 35-1-4 " (b) If premiums are limited to 20 years; or
Rs. 41-8-0 " (c) If premiums are limited to 15 years; or
Rs. 45-13-4 " (d) If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.

AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium under *b c d* secures proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan *b* would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, *viz.*, Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

THE same provisions if commenced at age 40 n. b. would cost respectively (*a*) Rs. 34-9-4, (*b*) Rs. 41-14-8, (*c*) Rs. 48-5-4, (*d*) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.

GEORGE OLIVER,
Secretary, STANDARD Life Office.

N.B.—The Standard Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

THE
ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE
IS WELL KNOWN for the Liberality of its Dealings, and among other ADVANTAGES, which European and Native Assurers have, are:—

UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
VERY MODERATE PREMIUMS,
LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND
SURRENDER VALUES.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that an Assurance of Rs. 5,000 (under the Company's NEW PLAN) may generally be secured or the Yearly Payment, which usually would be charged for Rs. 3,000 only. NINETY PER CENT. OF THE PROFITS ARE DIVIDED amongst the Assured every three years.

ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA.

NATIVE LIVES AT EUROPEAN RATES.

FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY and remain in India.

The 'ORIENTAL' Grants, with or without Profits, Whole-term Policies, Temporary, Single Payment, Terminable Premium, or Sterling Policies (payable in India or England) Treble Benefit Endowment, Fully Paid-up, Half Credit System, Decreasing Scale and Family Pension Policies; also Endowments or Children and Liberal Annuities.

Proposal Papers, Prospectuses, and all further information on application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
FeHow of the Institute of Actuaries,

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Polo, 4-30 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, "Blue Bread," 9 p.m
Skating Rink, Mons. D'Aro's Marionettes, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 27th :—Emma (s), from Batoum. Yesterday :—Khedive (s), from London; and Landaura (s), Calcutta.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Kilwa (s), for Persian Gulf; Warora (s), Rangoon, &c.; Strathalan (s), Kurrachee; and Naseri (s), Jedda, &c.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Ehrenfels and the s.s. Hoseinee left the Dock on Sunday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Rosetta entered the dock on Saturday.

POLO.—There will be a game of polo commencing at 4-30 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for China and Australia, per s. s. Khedive, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6-30 a.m., on Friday, the 1st proximo.

A CRICKET MATCH AT BANDORA.—On Saturday a match was played between the Bandora Jubilee and the Polygonal Cricket Clubs on the Bandora shore ground, where the latter were defeated by 4 wickets and 20 runs.

FIRE AT WORLEE.—On Sunday morning, a fire broke out in a *jowli* hut, situated at Worlee. It immediately spread to an adjoining house and three other huts. An alarm was at once raised, and the Chinchpoogly fire-engine put in an early appearance, and began to play upon the flames. The fire was extinguished in an hour. The damage is estimated at Rs. 960. The fire is attributed to the careless use of a *chilam*.

PERSIAN SELECTIONS.—We are in receipt of a book embodying selections from numerous Persian poets of the highest reputation. The compiler has taken care to cull only such verses as inculcate hign morality and are distinguished by standard elegance. We have no doubt that the work supplies a long-felt want and will be eagerly perused by all lovers of Persian poetry. The book is entitled "Alf Nasayik," *i.e.*, a thousand pieces of advice.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BAND STAND.—H. E. the Governor's Band will play at the Esplanade Band Stand to-day, at 5-30 p.m., the following programme :—

Quadrille	The Times	Coote
Overture	In Italienischen Style	Schubert
Valse	Fair Italy	Aigretto
Selection	H. M. S. Pinafore	Sullivan
Polka	La Fanfare	D'Albert
Galop	Von Haus zu Haus	Faust

BREAKING OFF MUNICIPAL LAMPS.—A policeman, who was placed by Superintendent Macdermott on special duty, in plain clothes, to try and trace the culprits breaking Municipal lamps, observed, on Sunday night, a soldier, belonging to the R. A. at Upper Colaba, remove a lamp, and take it to the barracks. The sepoy followed the soldier to the barracks and marked the place where the lamp was put. He then returned, and reported the matter to Inspector Wilson, who went to the barracks at once and found the lamp, but the sepoy was unable to identify the soldier. Three lamps near the bandstand were found broken on the morning of the 28th inst.

A FATAL STREET ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held yesterday morning, by Dr. Thomas Blaney, the Coroner, at the morgue, touching the death of Crushnarao Ramchunder, a Hindu lad of the goldsmith caste, aged 9 years, whose parents live in Girgaum Road. On Sunday afternoon a number of Hindu lads were flying kites and the deceased was standing on the road at the corner of Girgaum Road leading to the Moorgbhat Lane, when he was accidentally knocked down and run over by a cart, which was being driven at a moderate pace. The deceased was seriously injured, his skull being fractured. He was picked up unconscious and was being taken to the J. J. Hospital, but died on the way. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

THE LATE MR. MANECKJEE RUSTAMJEE.—We learn from Calcutta that at a meeting of the Parsi community, called at the instance of Mr. Arjani, and held on Thursday last, in their fire-temple, it was unanimously resolved that the life-long services rendered by the late Mr. Maneckjee Rustomjee Banajee to the Parsis should be recorded in the books of the "Punchayet," as their leader and founder, and one of the trustees of their charitable funds. It was also resolved to forward a letter of condolence and sympathy to the members of his family, and to raise funds by subscriptions with the view of perpetuating his name by some suitable memorial in his honour. Were the Parsis of Bombay asked to co-operate with the Calcutta committee, the funds would, no doubt, be materially augmented.

THE BOMBAY POLICE CLUB BALL.

THE Bombay City Police Club annual ball took place last night in the Town Hall, and passed off most successfully. It was originally intended to hold the ball at the head-quarters at Byculla, but so many were invited it was found that the accommodation at Byculla would be too small, and an application was made for the Town Hall and granted. All day yesterday Messrs. H. J. Brewin, W. J. Nolan, W. D. Hack, J. P. Dillon, and Minn, were busy decorating the hall to make it look gay for the festive occasion, and an excellent job they made of their work. In most tasteful fashion they arranged shrubs about the hall, hiding the platform, in which sat the orchestra, behind a mass of foliage, amongst which were cunningly placed fairy lamps, making the whole look like a beautifully illuminated garden, while the pillars and walls were draped in brightly-coloured curtains. The hall, too, was illuminated by electric light supplied from the *Bombay Gazette* dynamos, and fitted up under the superintendence of Mr. Stewart, of Messrs. Thomson and Taylor. The assembly was a large and gay one, and much of the success of the ball was due to the efforts of Messrs. Brewin, Nolan, and Hack who acted as masters of ceremonies and provided a well-arranged programme of twenty-two dances. Mr. Gell, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Mr. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, and Mrs. Hamilton, Mr. Roughton, and Sirdar Mir Abdul Ali Khan were amongst the guests present. Dancing was kept up with vigour till the small hours of the morning.

CRICKET.

LIBERAL C. C. *VS.* 55TH FIELD BATTERY.

THE Liberal C. C. of Bombay, which is at present on a cricketing tour, took advantage of the presence of the 55th Field Battery in Naosari, on its way to Deesa, to play a match with them at Loonsy Rui, the Naib Suba kindly allowing the use of a sufficiently large spot, behind the High Court, for the occasion. Captain Hobday, of the amateur dramatic fame, and Lieut. Kelly encouraged their men by personally taking part in the game. The Liberals having won the toss, elected to bat. Their beginning was gloomy, but they soon cheered up, and played a lively game up to 101. Their opponents could score only 61, owing to the effective bowling of Messrs. Tapia, Khumbatta, and Dalal. The only man who entered into double figures was Driver Wallace, who put up 12. The following are the scores :—

LIBERAL C. C.

F Dalal, run out, b Pankhurst	2
Masani, b Fowler	7
P Motiwalla, b Wallace	2
D Tapia (Jr) run out, b Fowler	0
B Bulsara, c and b Wallace	23
Khumbatta, b Wallace	0
P Vakil, not out	31
S B Dubash, b Thorne	5
K Gazdar, c and b Thorne	0
P Jail, b Phillpotts	0
M Bhathena, b Phillpotts	3
Extras	28
Total	101

THE 55TH FIELD BATTERY.

Fowler, b Dalal	7
Phillpotts, b Dalal	7
Pankhurst, not out	5
Wallace, b Tapia	12
Hornstign, c and b Khumbatta	0
Lieut Kelly, b Tapia	3
Capt Hobday, b Khumbatta	3
Thorne, b Tapia	2
King, b Tapia	0
Martin, b Tapia	0
Govay, b Tapia	4
Extras	18
Total	61

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE and the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

AN IMPORTANT QUESTION REGARDING OATH OR AFFIRMATION.

IMPERATRIX VS. SHAVA NATHA AND PAHADA NATHA.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. G. McCorkell, Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, who, on the 5th November last, convicted the accused of murder and sentenced them to death. Mr. Nagindas Tulsidas appeared for the accused; and the Government Pleader for the Crown. The case was heard before their lordships last week

The Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine in delivering the judgment of the Court, said :—The prisoners Shava and Pahada, sons of Nathu, were convicted by the unanimous verdict of the jury of murder of Moti and were sentenced to death by the Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad. The case comes before this Court on the reference of the Judge and the appeal of the convict. Questions of fact and law have been argued before us with which we have now to deal. I am satisfied on the evidence that the corpse discovered on the 17th August in the dunghill in the prisoners' yard adjoining their houses is that of Moti, a boy about eight years old, the son of a neighbour named Bhagati. As the throat had been cut and the legs chopped off below the knees, I do not doubt that the boy was murdered, nor that the date of the murder is that charged, *viz.*, the 14th August.

. . . . It appears that in the Court of Sessions much objection was taken to the testimony of these children who gave evidence as inadmissible, and the same points have been argued in this Court. The objection taken by Mr. Nagindas, as against Dolji is that before examining him and administering the judicial affirmation, the Sessions Judge ought to have by inquiry satisfied himself that Dolji was not by tender years or any other cause on the same kind prevented from understanding the questions put to him, or from giving rational answers to those questions, which is the test of competency supplied by section 118 of the Indian Evidence Act of 1872. The judgment of Mr. Justice Straight in Queen-Empress *vs.* Lal Sahai I.L.R. 11, Allahabad 183, was relied on. I do not think this objection is sustainable as there appears to have been no reason to induce the Sessions Judge to presume that Dolji was deficient in intellectual capacity; and moreover the deposition given to the Magistrate showed that he was fully intelligent. If that deposition is true, and the same remark applies to that of the girl Rambai they possess extreme intelligence, great detective power, amazing nerve and excellent memory. They said they were refused admittance to Shava's room at the time of the murder, but that it was committed with the door open, and that they stood by and saw their father and uncle, and Rama murder their playmate, and then followed to Pahada's house, and kept their ears open also to what went on in Rama's house. While I think the Session Judge might well have made fuller remarks on Doljee's evidence, and cautioned the jury that children are easily frightened and easily tutered, and that he had abandoned his original story, and was a witness hostile to the prosecution. I also assume that most of these considerations must have been present to the jury, and that they were aware that before them, the only witness' professing to have seen the murder was the girl Rambai. The same objection about intellectual competency is taken against her, but I think it is to be answered in the same way as that about Dolji's intellectual capacity. Another objection is however urged against the admissibility of her evidence. It was urged below and in this court. That the Judge erred in allowing her to be examined as a witness, without any sort of oath or affirmation whatever, and that he ought in his charge to have directed the jury to disregard it. The decision of Mr. Justice Mahmood sitting alone in Queen-Empress *vs.* Maru, I. L. R. 10, Allahabad 207, is certainly an authority in support of this contention; and it was regarded with approval by the Bench which decided Queen-Empress *vs.* Lalshai as appears from Justice's Straight's judgment. It is, however, opposed to the decision of the majority of the Full Bench in Queen *vs.* Lema Bhoota. Couch C. J., Kemp, Phear, and Markby J. J. Jackson, J. dissenting. As the Indian history of the enactments about judicial oaths and affirmations is given in Mr. Justice Mahmood's exhaustive judgment, I need not travel over the same ground. I concur in there conclusions stated on page 221 of the report as to what the Legislature intended in enacting the present law. I concur also in the following observations of Mr. Justice Straight in Queen-Empress *vs.* Lal Sahai at page 185. What I take the law to say is—and a very sound and sensible law I hold it to be, that a court is to ascertain in the best way it can whether, from the want of intellectual capacity and understanding of a young or old person, that person is able to give rational and intelligent account of what he has seen or heard or done on a particular occasion, and if the court is satisfied that a child of 12 years or an old man or woman of very advanced age can satisfy those requirements, the competency of the witness is established. I am very clearly of opinion that having regard to the language of the Oaths Acts, neither a judge or a magistrate has any option when once he has elected to take the statements of a person as evidence, but to administer either the oath or affirmation to such persons as the case may require, and I think it well that this should be understood by such tribunals. . . As to the competency of witnesses, that is specifically and in terms declared by Sec. 118 of the Evidence Act, and I find in that section no direction or intimation to a court which has to deal with the question whether a person should or should not be examined, that it is to enter upon inquiries as to his religious belief and open up such a field of speculation as is involved in the query, What will be the consequences here or hereafter if you will not tell the truth?" On such questions as the nature and effect of oaths, lawyers and divines differ among themselves, and opinions change from age to age and vary in different countries. The debates in Parliament about Mr. Bradlaugh's oath illustrate this remark. The Indian Legislature has not descended the religious sanction, but has made provision for persons who object to oaths. These may be allowed to affirm. Imperial Parliament has in the same way in 32 and 33 Vict, Chap 68, Sec 4, recognised the existence of persons whose conscience is not bound by oaths. I think, therefore, the ignorance of a child on such a matter is not necessarily equivalent to an inability to understand ordinary questions and give rational answers. If it were, than the evidence of Dolji as well as that of Rambai would be inadmissible. This ignorance may well be an objection to the credit, and combined with the fact that Dolji had certainly told lies in one or other court ought to have been treated as a reason for great caution in dealing with his evidence. It is conceded by Mahmood J. that an accidental or negligent omission to take oath or affirmation is saved by Sec. 13 of the Oaths Act, and apparently the Commission does not absolve from the punishment of perjury as it is not "to affect the obligation of a witness to state the truth." Sec. 13 saves such irregularities as the giving of a wrong form of oath or affirmation, of which instances are formed in A. Vedamuttu *vs.* Reg. 4 Mad H. C., 185 and Queen *vs.* Mussamut Itwarya, 14 Ben. L. R. 54. But according to the Calcutta Full Bench case from which Mahmood J. differs, Sec. 13 goes much further and includes any ommission and is not limited to accidental or negligent commission. In that case as in the present case of Rambai, the commission to administer any affirmation whatever occured deliberately and under the orders of the judge. With much respect to the views of the judges at Allahabad I concur in the interpretation placed on the law by Sir. R. Couch, C. J. and his learned colleagues, and am of opinion that the irregularity was, as the Sessions Judge directed, saved by Sec. 13. Such an irregularity is however a serious matter, and has been regarded in all the cases I have mentioned. The danger is that the judge relying on the commission of any oath or solemn affirmation, may not make proper inquiry into the intelligent capacity of the child produced as a witness, or may fail to lay proper stress on the moral deficiency of a child or a weak-headed person who feels no moral restraint about lying, or who may very easily become the subject of improper influences. The credit of such a witness is, of course, further lessened when as in Dolji's case, there is no knowledge of criminal punishment nor fear of the Penal Code. In the present case we have no recorded remarks to help us about the demenour of the two children, the manner the questions were put or the way the answers were given. I do not think that Dolji's retracted statements are entitled to credit. As regards Rambai it seems to me somewhat improbable that the parents of the children would have committed the murder of the boy with the door open and the children looking on; and it is also somewhat improbable that the murderers would move the corpse about from house to house so many times. While I do not doubt, however, that the evidence of this eye-witness must have had an influence on the jury; there is other evidence in the case, that relating to the finding of the corpse and the ornaments in the premises of the prisoners, and on consideration of the case I am not prepared to over-rule the unanimous verdict which the Sessons Judge accepted, or to alter the conviction for murder. But under the circumstances I would follow the Full Bench at Calcutta, and pass sentence of transportation for life on the two prisoners Shiva and Pahada.

Mr. Justice Parsons said :—I consider that disregarding altogether the evidence of Rambai, there is sufficient evidence to conclusively prove the guilt of the accused. The question of the admissibility of the evidence of Rambai need not, therefore, be dealt with by me. My learned colleague is for passing a sentence of transportation for life only, and I feel that I ought not to differ from him on that point, although the murder is a very cold-blooded and brutal one.

For the reasons stated above, their lordships declined to confirm the sentence of death passed upon the accused by the Sessions Judge, and sentenced them instead to transportation for life.

THE IMPERIAL DIAMOND CASE.

ON Tuesday at Calcutta the Advocate-General applied to Mr. Justice Trevelyan sitting in Chambers for leave to file a suit against Jacob for the recovery of twenty-three lakhs, and the plaint was admitted. Later in the day application was made in Court for a rule *nisi* calling on Jacob to show cause why an injunction should not issue restraining him from taking the diamond out of the Bank of Bengal, and for a receiver and for an *ad interim* injunction restraining Jacob from dealing with the diamond. The Advocate-General said application was made in case Jacob should be acquitted in the criminal trial. The Judge ordered, a rule to issue.

There was great interest taken in the trial to-day, the Court being filled with interested spectators. Mr. Justice Wilson wished to draw the jury's attention particularly to the fact that the telegram saying, "Deposit money must be returned immedintely before any question of expenses can be entertained," was despatched and received before Jacob showed his hand, that is, before he sent the long telegram of explanation. Abid's telegram was sent before there could be any sort of recognition as to what Jacob's case was going to be. Jacob therefore, had been put to his wits' end to try and fit the facts, and he suggested the telegram had not been read by him until the money had been sent home. It was a damning fact which accused could not get over. Contending that the paper shown to Mr. Cheetham was not a draft of accused's long telegram to the Nizam, he again pointed out that in the telegram statements were made contrary to what Jacob had told Mr. Cheetham. Jacob's telegram, too, was written by typewriter. It was not suggested; it was written in Mr. Cheetham's presence, yet it contained a statement that the money could not be returned because the draft had been bought. Was Jacor prophesying? Further as to the question whether Jacob honestly believed there was a substituted contract, counsel said the more the jury were convinced that the Resident put pressure on the Nizam not to buy the stone, the more convinced they must be as to the impossibility of a substituted contract; for whether the sum was forty or forty-six lakhs was practically immaterial, because the Resident objected, not as regards the price, but as regards the purchase at all. Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick was aware of the deposit of twenty-three lakhs, and unless that sum was returned it was impossible to keep the matter a secret. Alluding to the next non-return of the lakh and seventy-seven thousand, counsel said up to the end Jacob persisted in his false suggestion that the bank had a claim on the diamond, and the offer he made to the Nizam was that His Highness should pay the cost price of the diamond plus expenses and enough to satisfy the bank. But the bank had not a claim for one pice. It was proved at that time Jacob had a lakh and fifty thousand in the identical notes he received, in his hands; but he never attempted to return that amount from the time he left Hyderabad till now, when he stood in the dock. Mr. Inverarity had said Jacob was obliged to make promises because he could not compel the Nizam to discharge his obligations; but Jacob having both the money and the diamond had only to sit tight and let the Nizam make his claim. Having again pointed out that Mr. Inverarity's suggestion as to a substituted contract, if true, would prove the Nizam to be not only a cheat but a fool as big as an ostrich, counsel concluded by putting briefly the position in regard to the three sums mentioned in the charges, and by thanking the jury for their patient and attentive hearing not only of himself but of his learned friend; the one legitimate object of them all being that justice should be done.

In summing up the Judge said the case had occupied a very long time indeed, and a very great number of details had been gone into, but the jury should concentrate their attention upon what were really the essential parts of the case, and not diffuse it over a multitude of details having a very remote bearing upon the guilt or innocence of the prisoner. The questions the jury had to consider were very few in number, and not one of them was attended with any special or peculiar difficulty, distinguishing this case in any way from multitudes of cases that come before juries. There were many matters about which he should not address the jury. With the exception of Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick the jury had had all the witnesses before them, and could judge of their demeanour and bearing. A great deal had been said about the conduct of the accused from time to time. It had been suggested that he dealt unfairly by the Nizam in not disclosing to him more than he did, or in his representations to him about the price Jacob was going to pay for the diamond. But the jury would remember throughout the transaction it was not a case of principal and agent, not a case in which Jacob was acting as agent for the Nizam, but one in which Jacob was seller and the Nizam was buyer; and there were no special obligations upon Jacob, except those which arose from the relation of buyer and seller, and any special obligations he had taken on himself under the terms of the contract. He was not going into the truth or otherwise of the accused's statements from time to time, though he did not say the jury were not to take it into consideration. The fact whether he was untruthful or unfair might have a bearing on the question whether what Jacob did in the long run was done dishonestly. As to its being a private prosecution, it was, for the jury to say whether it was carried on in a different spirit from what it would have been carried out through the responsible officers of Government; whether it had been conducted with that scrupulous and careful avoidance of anything bearing the faintest appearance of eagerness to convict which ordinarily characterises a prosecution. But the question for the jury was—Has the prosecution satisfied you beyond reasonable doubt of the truth of all the practical elements in the case put forward by them? The learned judge then related the outlines of the story to the jury, about which there was no dispute. In the course of this he remarked that Abid held a confidential and, apparently, influential position in the household of the Nizam; that he began life in a menial position, and now had not very high pay nor duties of a very dignified character, but his duties were responsible, and his position enabled him to obtain commission on a considerable scale. Having next alluded in brief to Jacob's arrangements with the Nizam and with Messrs. Kilburn and Company, as agents of Messrs. Pittar, Leverson and Company, about the diamond, his lordship addressed himself to the nature of the charges, twelve of which were grounded upon criminal breach of trust and the thirteenth on criminal misappropriation, but he thought they might dismiss the thirteenth charge from their consideration, and consider only those based upon criminal breach of trust. There were three elements in that offence, all of which must be established. First, the trust; secondly, the misapplication of the trust funds in violation of that trust; and, thirdly, the element of dishonesty. There seemed no doubt the transaction was one subject to approval, and that twenty-three lakhs were to be deposited to enable the accused to get the diamond, but the Advocate-General opened the case for which evidence had been given, that not only was the contract one of sale subject to approval, and not only was the twenty-three lakhs to be returned in case the diamond was disapproved, but further than that there was an express contract between Jacob and the Nizam by which the twenty-three lakhs were to be placed to Jacob's credit, and were to be retained by him on deposit in the bank in his own name, and not parted with by him to anybody whatsoever, the owners of the diamond or anybody else, until the diamond was *passand* or *na passand*. It was the learned judge's duty to tell the jury that that was the only trust of which there was any evidence whatever, the only trust of which Abid spoke, and if the jury could not find the existence of that trust they could not find any other. In order to create such a trust it was not enough that one party expected the money would be dealt with in that way, but that both parties so understood it. Supposing the jury were satisfied the money was paid on that express understanding, there would be evidence on which they could find that the money in the hands of Jacob was in trust, and then they would have to say, if they thought it was proved beyond reasonable doubt, that was a violation of that trust, and whether the violation was dishonest. Dishonesty, his lordship thought, meant in that Court very much what it meant to any one of the jury in his own room. Proceeding, his lordship said he should read through the essential parts of the documentary evidence, but the remainder he should summarise. His lordship went through the documentary evidence of the whole case at considerable length, pointing out differences in the account of the transaction regarding the deposit money, and the important divergences between Abid and Jacob as to what happened in the interview after the rejection of the diamond. As to this last matter his lordship remarked: "It may be Abid is telling the truth, it may be Jacob is telling the truth, and on the other-hand it may be the whole matter, resting on statements of two, is such that you may not be prepared to say you are absolutely confident of the truth of either of them, and the whole matter, resting on the testimony it does, is left too obscure for you to arrive at any confident decision as to what really happened; and I need hardly tell you if such is the case it would be your duty to give the benefit of your doubt to the accused." Further, his lordship pointed out that Jacob's account of the result of the transaction between Abid and himself sent from Gungawaram to Abid, was sent at an early date, after it was alleged to have taken place, and to that account in its extended form he had adhered. Referring to Jacob's offer to the Nizam to let him have the diamond for the cost price, plus the expenses, the judge said it had been asked why he said that if he believed he had a genuine contract for forty lakhs. His position must be remembered, though he might have established a contract for the diamond. He would lose his standing with the Nizam, who was a marvellously good customer to him. Summing up the documents, his lordship said the jury would have to consider first as to the question: What were the terms of the original contract? Was there or not an express agreement that the money was to stand in the name of Jacob in the bank, and not to be paid to the agents of the owner of the diamond, or to anyone else, or drawn out of the bank for any purpose whatever until it was decided one way or the other about the diamond. Secondly, the bearings of the documents on the question of what really took place at the interview on the evening of July 21st between Jacob and Abid. Was it true, as Abid said, that what took place was merely a reiteration of the rejection, and a request for the return of the money, or was it true, as Jacob had always said, that a bargain was struck between him and Abid, purporting to act on the part of the Nizam, and Jacob believed that Abid did so, for the sale of the diamond for forty lakhs. And thirdly, was it, too uncertain from those documents what really took place to enable the jury to form an opinion, and further what was their bearing on the question of the good faith of Jacob in drawing out the various sums he did from the bank. His lordship then went through the oral evidence at great length, reading all the most important portions of the evidence given by Abid, Mrs. Abid, Mr. Cheetham, Mr. Ker, Mr. Davis and Mr. Pinniger, and before the Commission by Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick. Pointing out the discrepancies in Abid's statements at different times, and finally putting to the jury that the case depended wholly on what took place in March, if they were not satisfied there was the trust created which the prosecution said was created, there was an end of the case. If they were satisfied of this, they would have to consider whether the trust was broken by the misapplication of the money, and if that was done dishonestly. That would depend upon the view the jury took of what passed between Jacob and Abid on July 21st. The actual questions finally put to the jury were—Do you find there was a trust, and that that was the trust alleged, namely, trust to retain money in the bank in the name of Jacob till the diamond was accepted or rejected; secondly, do you think, as to the fifty thousand rupees, that there was dishonest violation of that trust; thirdly, do you think there was a dishonest violation of trust on July 27th with regard to the twenty lakhs odd which Jacob authorised Messrs. Kilburn and Company to remit to England to make up a hundred and fifty thousand pounds; and lastly, do you think there was a dishonest misapplication of the money in violation of the trust in respect of the balance, the difference between the sum remitted and the amount deposited with Messrs. Kilburn, and which was paid to the accused himself on that day. Having briefly put the charges to the jury, telling them that in order to convict the prisoner of the graver charge of criminal breach of trust as a merchant they must be satisfied he fulfilled the description applied to him, his lordship dismissed the jury to their duties with a reminder that the prisoner was entitled to the benefit of any reasonable doubt they might have.

After an absence of less than ten minutes the jury returned with a verdict of "Not guilty" on all the charges, and the prisoner was acquitted. There was some applause in Court when the result became known.

On the application of Mr. Inverarity his lordship directed that, subject to orders of any other court, the money and diamond now subject to the orders of his lordship's Court should be given up to Jacob.

Mr. Woodroffe said a decree had been obtained restraining Jacob from dealing with either the money or the diamond.

On the application of the foreman of the jury his lordship directed that, so far as he was able to do so, gentlemen who were members of it should be excused from service for twelve months.

IN THE CHIN HILLS.

Two hundred of the 60th Rifles, says a Fort White telegram of 25th December, arrived here yesterday and to-day under Captain Hunt and Lieutenants Eustace, Beaumont and Long, and with them Surgeons Wight and Dobson, M. S., for column duty. All the troops are now collected for the Kanhow Column, and all that is wanted to complete it is the Darjeeling Cooly Corps.

Great progress has been made in the road towards Manipur for the column, and now Lieutenant Carleton, with 50 of the 10th Burma Regiment, has occupied a camp at Tungzang, three day's march beyond Tiddim, and from there Lieutenant Holmes, with the 4th Madras Pioneers, is rapidly running out the road to Sinnum. Rations will now be transported to Tungzang and presently to Sinnum, and it is possible the latter may be partially rationed up even before the column starts. The men of the 60th are in excellent health and very keen.

Two hundred of the 10th Burma Regiment arrived here to-day, under Lieutenants Henegan and Carleton, and fifty of them have already gone on to Tiddim under the latter officer, to await the starting of the Kanhow Column. Their head-quarters remain in Kalemyo. Rations are being forwarded in large quantities to Tiddim by Chin coolies, an evidence of the willingness of the nearer Chin villages to work for us; and from the farthest villages, bodering amost on Manipur, a deputation has come in to offer us what help they can in the matter of guides and coolies, &c.

On the other hand, a lesson on dilatoriness has been given to the neighbouring village of Nashwein, which was visited yesterday by Mr. B. S. Carey and Captain Stevens, with a force, to recover a slave they have been hiding. A fine was exacted and a notorious raider brought back to be kept as hostage during the period given them to recover the slave, who had been sent to another village. This visit in force will doubtless have a strong moral effect in deterring others from attempting to trifle with us.

The present time, during which the Kanhow column is collecting, is being utilised by the 4th Madras Pioneers, helped by some Burman coolies, in running out a road beyond Tiddim towards the Manipur boundary, and if possible beyond it, so that the column once started may not be delayed for this puspose. They have gone into camp on the Manipur river.

THE OPERATIONS IN UPPER BURMA.

A GUNGAW telegram of 24th December says :—Several more carts have come in from below with atta and biscuits, but sufficient for one month's supply has not yet arrived. However, we now have twenty days' supply, and the column will march out towards Shurkwa to-morrow, Christmas day. The rest of the rations will be sent after us. The detachment, 4th Pioneers, under Captain Holloway, marches out to-day to the first camp, nine miles out. The political officer has had a fair mule path constructed by Chin labour from Minywa to Shirkwa, which will facilitate the advance of the column. The mounted infantry of the 12th Burma Regiment, under Lieutenant Passingham, arrived here yesterday and marched on to Gungaw to-day, en route to Haka. The men and ponies were all in excellent condition.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 27th December, 1891.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32nd eg. Fah.	29·986
Temperature of the Air	77·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	67·2
Dew Point	61·6
Relative humidity of Air	0·591
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	0·0
Maximum temperature o fair read (at 8 a.m. next day)	86·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	70·0
General Directions of Wind *	N, ENE, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours *	290

* From midnight to midnight.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Milk and Emolient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Childrens Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists. Agents. TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE *Overland Mail* writes :—The *Times of India* contains an imposing article on "The Pamir Affair," several columns long, by Captain A. C. Yate. Captain Yate begins by saying that when the Afghan Boundary Commission started in the autumn of 1884, "it was not Russia that then pressed for a definite settlement of the frontier." This statement is not borne out by the Blue Books. In March 1882, the Russian Ambassador in London acquainted Earl Granville with the desire of the Russian Government for a delimitation of the Afghan frontier. Lord Granville replied that the proposal did not in any way meet the requirements of the case. A month later M. de Giers instructed Prince Lobanoff to try and persuade her Majesty's Government to agree to a delimitation. In March 1884, M. de Giers reminded our Ambassador of the proposal, and said that he still considered such a measure advisable. On March 29, 1884, M. de Giers wrote to Sir E. Thornton renewing his proposal in definite terms. The despatch will be found in the Blue Book No. 2 of 1885. The proposal it contained was accepted by Earl Granville on April 29. Thus it was the Russian Government which proposed and the English Government which agreed to the delimitation of the Afghan boundary; and Captain Yate's account of the situation, therefore, is anything but correct. There are other errors in his article, but it would take up too much space to enumerate them. We may notice, however, that he fully believes the unfounded and mischievous report that the Ameer of Afghanistan has sent a commercial mission to St. Petersburg. Captain Yate, we may also note, writes :—"Whether it is the Ak-su or the Kizil-su branch of the Oxus that is the proper boundary in accordance with the Clarendon-Gortchakoff agreement, is a point which experts only can settle." He means the Granville-Gortchakoff agreement; and without pretending to expertness, we can safely say that neither the Ak-su nor the Kizil-su was the boundary contemplated in this agreement. It is curious that both in England and India people should set themselves up to expound the Central Asian question without first reading the Blue Books.

THE Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway report for the half-year ended June 30 states that the combined results for the whole of the company's system (2·133 miles in length, exclusive of his Highness the Gaekwar's lines), applying the rate of exchange—at 1s. 10d. per rupee—to the figures of the State lines worked as to those of the line owned by the company, show surplus net earnings over guaranteed and other interest on capital £671,560, against £438,728, which, after providing for provident fund contributions and uncollected earnings, left the following amounts for division between the company and Government (the company's share being stated after deducting Indian income-tax), *viz.* :—To the company, £219,466, against £156,443; to Government, £450,046, against £278,864. The directors recommend a dividend in January of £1 15s. per £100 on the consolidated stock, making, with the guaranteed interest, a total distribution for the half-year, of £4 5s. per cent., as against £4 per cent. in January last, £4 2s. 6d. per cent. in January, 1890.

THE report of the directors of the Madras Railway for the half-year ended June 30 states that the net revenue is £178,881, against £203,307 in 1890, a decrease of £24,426. With deep regret the board have received a telegram from Madras announcing the unexpected death, from typhoid fever, of Mr. F. B. Hanna, their agent and manager.

THE report for the half-year of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, ended June 30 shows that the net profit amounts in Indian currency to Rs. 1,71,56,078. Adding the balance from last account, the directors are enabled to propose that a dividend at the rate of £1 16s. 6d. per cent. be declared and paid to proprietors of capital stock, in addition to the guaranteed interest of the half-year.

THE Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways (Limited) report to June 30 states that the capital expenditure amounted to £49,449 of which £44,662 represents the cost of additions to rolling stock. The gross earnings were Rs. 13,77,129, against Rs. 13,88,528; and the net revenue, after providing for special renewals, Rs. 6,68,198, against Rs. 6,00,559, and ditto, excluding especial renewals Rs. 7,25,473 against Rs. 757,347; the percentage of working expences to gross revenue, inclusive of special renewals, being 51·48, against 56·75, and exclusive of special renewals, 47·32, against 45·46. A resolution sanctioning the payment in due course of interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on the capital stock for the half-year ending Dec. 31, 1891, will be submitted to the meeting.

THE common leaf grades of Indian tea, writes the *Pall Mall Gazette*, are now about 3d. per pound under the highest point ruling early in the year, and other common sorts have fallen in proportion. The lower range of prices is beginning to have considerable effect upon the deliveries, both for home consumption and for export; but in spite of this the stock continues to accumulate very rapidly. The average of public sale prices for November was about 8¾d. per lb., which shows a fall of ¾d. per lb. on the average for October. The imports were 18,870,000lb., and the deliveries 10,056,000lb., leaving in stock on November 30, 40,360,000lb. In the case of Ceylon tea the average of public sale prices was about 9¾d. per lb. against 11¾d. per lb. for the corresponding month last year. The imports were 3,915,000lb. and the deliveries 4,787,000lb., leaving in stock on November 30, 14,960,000lb. China teas have continued depressed with but little inquiry. At present the total amount of exports from China, as telegraphed, is 6,000,000lb behind last year, which deficiency will assist to balance the excess from India and Ceylon.

SIR EDWIN ARNOLD tells some anecdotes of Lord Dufferin. When he was Viceroy of India he amused the leisure of his state by learning Persian, which he came at last fluently to command, so as to be able to make a speech in the court language of Asia to the Afghan Ameer and Sirdars assembled on the North-West frontier. "The Viceroy told me (he adds) that he learned Persian by getting a translation of "Robinson Crusoe" written out of it in the Roman characters, and walking round and round in his large garden at Calcutta, with the munshi or interpreter, reading its pages to him till he had learned them." Another story. On the occasion of the great review at Delhi, when Sir Frederick Roberts, the hero of Candahar, commanded the forces, a very heavy rain unfortunately fell at the beginning of the manœuvres, and the gorgeous uniforms worn were naturally shielded by waterproofs and martial cloaks. At the signal to commence, a Russian aide-de-camp who was present made some remark—the reverse of complimentary—about the way in which the warlike fineries of the British staff were being covered up to protect them for holiday use. His words, which were probably more facetious than malignant, came somehow to Lord Dufferin's ears, who instantly, in his quick and easy manner, dropped his large raincloak to the ground by the side of his charger. Everybody, in spite of the deluge, was of course bound to imitate this example, and the consequence was that a great many people—the Russian aid-de-camp included—got a thorough drenching.

THE late Mr. Tapling, M.P., by his will bequeathed his large collection of postage stamps to the nation. Their acquisition had been a work of twenty years. The port folios have now been thoroughly overhauled and arranged for exhibition in the British Museum, and it is found that there are about 200,000 stamps, exclusive of a large number of cards and postal envelopes. Their value has been apprised at between £50,000 and £60,000.

THERE is a vacancy at the Royal School for Daughters of Officers of the Army, Bath, for a nominee of the Secretary of State for India. The age for admission to the school is from ten to fifteen years, and the candidate must be the daughter of an officer who has served in the Bengal Infantry or Cavalry. Applications should be addressed to the secretary of the school, 25, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 28.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Eden Hall s—1,475 cwts myrabollams, Sewjee Ramjee; 40 bales wool, R Dhanjee; 29 bales wool, T Chimondas; 780 cwts myrabollams, Soondersdas Dossa and Co; 90 cwts myrabollams, D Megjee; 750 cwts myrabollams, S Ramjee; 3,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co; 82 bales wool, B Fukeerchand; 830 cwts linseed cake, 1,080 cwts groundnuts

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

GENTLEMEN'S Pearl-headed TOILET PINS, at Rs. 5, 6, 7, and 10 each. Fancy Jewellery in great variety.—Messrs. MARCKS and Co., Ld., Jewellers, and Diamond Merchants, 43, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and at Poona.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

TO WATCHMAKERS and JEWELLERS. —WHY buy GERMAN-made MATERIALS & TOOLS from Bazar? Go to CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, where you find none but English and Swiss Materials and Tools at Reasonable Prices.

COMPOSITORS WANTED at once. Smart Jobbing Compositors. Apply *Bombay Gazette* Press.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE of the late Mr. M. N. Banajee's Valuable Furniture, Tucker's Argand Lamp, &c., at Albert Hall, Byculla, TO-DAY, at 1 P.M.

DON'T FAIL to see our Stock of NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS for all Ages at Prices to suit every Purse, Cheapest House.—SHROFF BROTHERS, Fort, and Market.

CHEAPER than the CHEAPEST:—Ayre's Champion Tennis Bats, Rs. 10-8 each; "The Demon" Slazenger's, Rs. 10 each; Perfect Seamless Tennis Balls, Rs. 11 per Doz; also selling off at the Invoice Price of large stock of Cook's Cricket and Tennis Requisites. BULL and Co., Apollo Bunder.

LESSONS in DANCING WANTED by a Gentleman. Apply to "222", care of this paper.

TOYS, Games, Cosaques, Sweets, Cakes, ARMY, NAVY & CIVIL SERVICE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY OF INDIA, LD. Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

LUTITIAN and MELTONIAN CREAM, Re. 1-4 and 12 as., Varnishes, Polishes, Creams and Dubbing of all description.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, Bombay.

NEW YEAR PRESENTS, BIJOU LAMPS, in Silver, Oxydised with Gold, Silver-plated or Majolica, with lovely silk Shades. The prettiest Lamps for Presentation.—LAMP WAREHOUSE, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

ALMANACS for 1892.—A Large Variety of Various Subjects well got up—ONLY 2 AS. EACH. GEYER & Co., Bombay.

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TO BE LET, a BUNGALOW, at Bandora Hill, next to Protestant Church. Apply to Mr. DINSHA MANECKJI DAVER, No. 113, Hornby Road, Fort.

BARLEY SUGAR, CRYSTALLISED FRUITS, Sugared Almonds, Almond Rocks, Gelatine Lozenges, Gelatine Packets, Cough Lozenges, Butter Scotch, &c. PEARSE and Co., Apollo Street, Fort.

WONDERLAND NATIVE ART POTTERY WORKS, suitable for small handsome presents. Prices very moderate. School of Art Compound, Esplanade.

COTTAGE PIANO (Soundy and Co.) nearly new. Cost Rs. 650, wanted Rs. 450, owner going home, "J.", care of this office.

RADAM'S MICROBE-KILLER, thorough Blood Purifier, the only remedy at the present day that has cured and will cure Consumption.—PHILLIPS and Co., Bombay and Poona.

MAHABLESHWAR FOUNTAIN.—The only First-class and best HOTEL on the Hill. Excellent View; beautiful Sets of rooms; Splendid Food; and everything Unsurpassable by any other Hotel in the Station. Proprietor has splendid Houses TO LET.

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RESIDENTS on MALABAR HILL will be SUPPLIED with FRESH BUTTER daily on applying to the BOMBAY DAIRY SUPPLY Co., Tamarind Lane.

REVISED PRICES of Aerated Waters. Soda, Potash, and Plain Aerated Waters, per dozen, 8 Annas. Lemonade, and other Sweet Waters, per dozen, 12 Annas.—ROGERS and Co., Hummum Street, Fort, and Byculla.

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OUR CARPET ROOM is now open to Public Exhibition. Indian-made Carpets of all Sizes; also rugs, durries, floor-cloths and mats.—S. J. TELLERY and Co., Dealers in Indian Arts and Curios.

XMAS PRESENTS.—Diamond, Gold and Silver Jewellery, Indian Curios, Silks, Chudders and Shawls. FIXED PRICES.—HURJEEMULL & Co., Rampart Row, Bombay.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of Batliwala's AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE. Surg-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg-Maj Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tansa Water Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. P. J. Daly, Esq. Chief Guard, S.-M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold drop. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co.; Phillips & Co., &c., at Re. 1.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

F. CORNAGLIA,—The successor to Federico-Peliti, Confectioner, begs to inform the Gentry and Public (so that there may not be any mistake or delay in sending out the orders) that when giving orders to please address their letters to him (F. CORNAGLIA) and not to F. Peliti, the latter having nothing to do with the Bombay and the Poona Business.

His well-known CHRISTMAS CAKES, PASTRY, CHOCOLATS, and SWEETS, etc., approved by everybody, are of first quality and at reduced prices.

Price List free on application. To Messes, Merchants and Schools 10 per cent. discount.

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A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children. Sold in bottles by all Chemists.

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PINO-PHENOL PURIFIER.
12 and 20 oz. bottles at as. 12 and Re. 1 per bottle.
1 and 2 Gallon Tins at Rs. 4 and Rs. 3-12 per gallon.

PINO-PHENOL POWDER, in Kegs of 1 cwt. at Rs. 8-8 each.
15 per cent. CARBOLIC POWDER, in Kegs of 1 cwt. at Rs. 9 each.

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CUMMINS' PATENT,
GUARANTEED
COTTON BALING PRESSES.

OUTTURN FROM 200 TO 400 BALES PER DAY

ADVANTAGES.

COST OF HOOP, FUEL, GUNNY, AND LABOUR
REDUCED 35 TO 45 PER CENT.

MEASUREMENT OF BALES
REDUCED 20 TO 30 PER CENT.

400 LBS. BALES 6-4 CUBIC FEET.

500 LBS. BALES 8 CUBIC FEET.

The SAMPLE COTTON from bales of this measurement is highly approved of by the largest Cotton Firms in India, and is guaranteed perfect, no lumps no hard side.

BALES 300, 400, 500, OR 800 POUNDS,

SOLE MANUFACTURERS:

GREENWOOD & BATLEY, LD.,
ALBION WORKS, LEEDS, ENGLAND.

Our Representative, Mr. A. E. CUMMINS, from Leeds, is now on circuit in India, and is prepared to give Advice, Quotations, and accept Orders, on behalf of the Firm.

A. E. CUMMINS,
Care of CHARTERED MERCANTILE
BANK, BOMBAY.

PRO TEM.—APOLLO BUNDER HOTEL, BOMBAY.

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ESTABLISHED IN A. D. 1888.

S. N. GHOSH'S COMPOUND DECOCTION.

SARSAPARILLA.

THIS preparation has been prescribed with great success in cases of Weakness, Scurvy, Scrofula, Rheumatic Affections, Sore-eyes and all other diseases arising from impurities of the blood. Price: Re. 1-8 per phial; packing, As. 4; Dozen, Rs. 15.

WONDERFUL RHEUMATIC OIL, S. N. G.'S.

It is a valuable remedy in Rheumatism, Lumbago: Sciatica, Rheumatic Gout, etc., of any standing. Price, Re. 1 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 10.

SPLEEN MIXTURE, S. N. G.'

Is one of the best and most reliable medicines for Spleen Enlargement, and never fails to give relief. Price: Re. 1-4 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 12.

S. N. GHOSH, Chemist,
No. 85, Bechoo Chatterjee Street, Calcutta.

HUTCHINSON & CO.,
EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND AGENTS,
25, Craven Street, Charing Cross, London.

Consignments of Produce received and disposed of.
Indents executed with care and promptitude.
Passages booked by all lines of Steamers.
All agency business undertaken.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

Messrs. MEHERJEE JOHNSTON and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property by order of the Mortgagee Bai Manchabai, widow of SHA BALGOWUNDASS HARGOWUNDASS and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Mahadoo Goonjajee and Cassinath Bahaoo at the premises on Sunday, the 10th day of January 1892 at 4-30 p. m., under the power of sale reserved to her, the said Mortgagee, under a Deed of Mortgage, dated the 18th day of October 1878, and made between the said Mahadoo Goonjajee and Cassinath Bahaoo of the one part and the said Manchabai, widow of Sha Balgowandass Hargowandass of the other part.

All that piece or parcel of ground oart called Runsett or Bhundarwada of cocoanut plantation with the exception of a dwelling-house and together with all the buildings standing in the said compound, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay at Mahim in the Sub-District of Mandvee, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 152 and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 407, and at present in the occupation of the said Mahadoo Goonjajee, containing by admeasurement (1504) square yards and bounded as follows, on the east by the oart of Moorleedhur Luckmichund, on the west by the oart of Mahadoo Goonjajee, on the north partly by the oart of Moorlidhur Luchmichund, partly by the oart of Ally Saheb Koor, and partly by the passage leading to the said oart, on the south by the oart of Showdass Purshotumdass.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, Solicitors, No. 19, Church Gate Streets, or to the undersigned at their office in Forbes Street.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, December 29, 1891.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 28.

A FURTHER telegram from New York, delayed in transmission, gives the quantity of Cotton in sight at the end of last week as 6,110,000 bales, against 5, 00,000 bales visible on the previous Friday. Beyond this item, however, no further telegraphic news, noticeable in this column, has come to hand of later date than that chronicled in our report under Saturday evening's date, owing to the holidays, the New York weekly telegram being still absent.

Although business has been suspended to a great extent to-day locally, the Produce Markets have been open, and some transactions have transpired.

COTTON has been quiet in tone at previous quotations, and no purchases have been made for export; but the Mills have taken 600 bales of new stuff, consisting of 300 Pachora, at Rs. 163¼-64; 200 Julgaum, at Rs. 167½; and 100 Kutchgaum, at Rs. 161 per candy.

WHEAT has been taken to only a small extent by shippers, in a quiet market, but quotations are the same as they closed at on Saturday, for all descriptions.

SEEDS also have been quiet, with a small export business passing, and *Linseed* and *Rapeseed* are unchanged in value; but *Gingelly* owing to free arrivals, is half a rupee per candy lower at Rs. 41½ to Rs. 42½ for *White*, and Rs. 39½ to Rs. 41½ for *Mixed* Seed.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay for two days (Friday and Saturday) were as follows:—

Cotton	6,184 bales.
Wheat	54,313 cwts.
Linseed	10,242 "
Gingelly	19,677 "
Poppyseed	2,039 "
Groundnuts	1,506 "
Castorseed	2,209 "

The Banks, together with the Stock, Share, and Freight Markets have remained closed to-day for the Christmas holidays; but will re-open to-morrow.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, DEC. 26.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Manora arrived here this evening.

MARSEILLES, DEC. 26.

The Hall Line steamer Rufford Hall arrived here yesterday evening.

SUEZ, DEC. 26.

The City Line steamer City of Edinboro' left here for Bombay day before yesterday evening.

COLOMBO, DEC. 28.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s.s. Melpomene, from Bombay, arrived here this morning.

The Italian steamer Bisagno left Penang for Bombay, on the 26th instant.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE British s. s. Strathallan, 1,488 tons, Captain R. Mackenzie, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee, in ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Warora, 2,553 tons, Captain R. S. Maclachlan, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, Rangoon, Moulmein, &c., with a general cargo.

THE Bombay and Persia S. N. Co.'s s. s. Naseri, 850 tons, Captain Thomas Hughes, cleared yesterday for Aden, Jedda, &c., with a general cargo and 250 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Chyebassa, 1,714 tons, Captain F. A. Wilson, arrived in harbour on Sunday last from London via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and 50 tons gun-powder.

THE British s. s. Melbridge, 1,854 tons, Captain W. Ward, arrived in harbour on the 26th instant from Barry, with a cargo of 3,420 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Beyts Craig and Co.

THE British s. s. Emma, 1,887 tons, Captain O. Thoren, arrived in harbour on the 27th instant from Batoum, with a cargo of 96,173 cases petroleum and Mr. George Browell and Mr. L. Parry as cabin passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Ralli Brothers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Lindaura, 2,143 tons, Captain J. A. Magenis, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. W. J. Davidson, Captain and Mrs. Kendall and infant, Captain and Mrs. Richford and two children, Mr. W. Caer, and one deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—DECEMBER 28.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Arab	2721	Newey	A	K Nixon & Co
" Sultanut	2414	Mathews	B	Beyts Craig & Co
H M S Schwalbe	670	Oelrichs	F	German man-of-war
S.S. Brahminee	523	Rice	K	Shepherd & Co
" Siam	...	Weighell	M	P & O S N Co
" Ibo	1112	Costa	N	V Ebrahim & Co

Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 5h. 8m. 44·3s a.m. of Greenwich mean time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Deccan	2022	Bray	1	Hajee Cassum
" Rosetta	2039	Gadd	5	P & O S N Co
" Imperatrix	334	Egger	7	J Janni
" Eden Hall	2273	Jones	13	E Bates & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

" Waverly....3393....Calvert....Turner Morrison & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
27	Emma (s)	Thoren	Batoum, Dec 5.
28	Khedive (s)	Moule	London, Dec 3.
	Landaura (s)	Magenis	Calcutta, Dec 10.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
28	Kilwa (s)	Forbes	Persian Gulf.
	Warora (s)	Maclachlan	Rangoon, &c.
	Strathallan (s)	Mackenzie	Karachi.
	Naseri (s)	Hughes	Jedda, &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Rosetta, for London, &c.
" Karagola, for Karachi, &c.

MADRAS.
ARRIVALS.

Dec.		
22	Lalpoora s	Calcutta.
23	C. Macarthur s	Calcutta.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

Arrivals.				Departures.	
Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.	Date.	To.
D					
11	Dalhousie IG	Aves	Bombay	18	Perim.
14	Woodcock	Craig	Somali coast.	16	Somali coast.
	Muyun	Wilson	Somali coast.		Somali coast.
	Sutlej	Worcester	London	15	Calcutta.
	Barmon	Breckwoldt	Hamburg		Australia.
15	Massilia	Fraser	London		Australia.
	Sultan	Collins	Calcutta	20	Jeddah.
	Electra	Scott Smith	Sea	16	Perim.
	Sheik Berkhud	Nicholas	Hodeida	19	Hodeida
	Roi de Portugal	Rodrigues	Zanzibar	16	Lisboa.
	Tana	Peters	Hodeida	22	Hodeida.
	Dorunda	Gray	London	16	Brisbane.
16	Nithsdale	Lawrenson	Bussorah		London.
	Tara	Hansard	Brisbane		London.
	Utan	Valle	Genoa	18	Singapore.
17	Chiltern	Starkey	Perim	17	Sea.
	Coromondel	Reeves	Calcutta.		London.
	Valetta	Briscoe	Sydney	18	London.
	Thames	Seaton	Bombay		
18	Stella	Partridge	Calcutta	18	London.
	Wileysike	Peacock	Perim		
19	Tigris	Miller	Cardiff		
	Itsukushima				
	J M of W	Issobe	Toulon		
	Palestina	De Negri	Mussowa	20	Mussowa.
	Mobile	McAdam	Bombay	21	Mussowa via Jeddah.
	Habsburg	Thumaun	Bremen	20	Australia.
20	La Seyne	Schmitz	Bombay		
	Tanjore	Raffin	Bombay	21	Jeddah and Mussowa.
	Natal	Such	China		Marseilles.
	Aislaby	Mansfield	Bombay		Amsterdam.
21	Yarra	DeMonbeuge	Sydney		Marseilles.
	Rosario	Brown	Bombay		Hull.
	Electra	Scott Smith	Perim	22	Sea.
	Falls of Inversnaid	Wilson	Port Said		
	Dalhousie IG	Aves	Perim		
	Muyun	Wilson	Somali coast.		
22	Woodcock	Craig	Somali coast.		

Aden, December 22.

GENERAL ANNENKOFF will visit Paris shortly to arrange for the issue of the famine lottery in Paris, as well as in Russia.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

FELTWELL—Dec 2, at Kensington, W, wife of J W Feltwell, Esq, Darjeeling, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

YOUNGER—BALFOUR—Dec 4, at St Michael's Church, North Morchiston, Edinburgh, T B Younger, Demerara, to Henrietta, daughter of late J Balfour, Inspector-General of H M Indian Hospitals.

DEATHS.

FAIRHEAD—Nov 23, at Maida-hill, F S Fairhead, son of the late Lieut-Col Fairhead, H E I C S, aged 58.

GARSTAIRS—Dec 4, Elizabeth, widow of the late Peter Garstairs, formerly of Madras, and late of The Green, Richmond, Surrey, aged 78.

MARQUIS—Dec 9, at Upper Norwood, James Marquis, Lieut-Gen, Bengal Staff Corps, aged 67.

O'CONNELL—Dec 2, at Folkestone, Eliza Margaret, daughter of Gen H O'Connell, Indian Army.

PRICE—Dec 7, at St Leonards-on-Sea, General George Uvedale Price, Bombay Staff Corps, aged 70.

RICHARDS—Dec 8, at Ventnor House, Ventnor, Pryce Lloyd Richards, of Calcutta, aged 41.

ROBERTS—Dec 5, E L Roberts, late of Straits Settlements, formerly of Lower Bengal and Tirhoot, aged 76.

ROBINSON—Dec 6, at Hill, Narberth, South Wales, Maj-Gen J I Robinson, late 5th Bengal Cavalry, aged 58.

SMYTH—Dec 3, at Royal Crescent, C B C Smyth, widow of Maj-Gen C M Carmichael Smyth, late 3rd Bengal Cavalry, and daughter of the late James M Hamilton, of Halifax, Nova Scotia.

SIMPSON—Dec 3, at Plymouth, Emily Grace, wife of the late Capt G Simpson, Madras Army, aged 77.

WALTON—Nov 14, at Mean-Meer, Punjab, India, wife of Lieut H Walton, 32nd Pioneers.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

BLAND—December 23, at "Branch House," Wardea Road, Bombay, the wife of T. A. Bland, of a daughter.

SELLAR—December 27, at Byculla, Bombay, the wife of the Rev. J. A. Sellar, of a son.

INDORE.

DEATH.

GUPTE—December 22, at Indore, of fever and pneumonia, Purshotum, the youngest son of Rao Saheb B. A. Gupte, aged 1 year and 6 months. (Only four months ago Mr. Gupte lost a boy of seventeen.)

OTHER PRESIDENCY.

DEATH.

HOFF—November 23, at Bhawalpur Factory, Partabgarh, Oudh, Charles A K Hoff, aged 43 years.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1891.

THE institution of a civil suit in regard to the Imperial Diamond makes free comment upon the remarkable trial that was concluded in Calcutta last Tuesday somewhat difficult. But there are aspects of the case which may be discussed without restraint. It is evident that the Calcutta jury had a very clear and confident opinion upon the point of crucial importance whether or not Mr. Jacob had acted with criminal intent. Six minutes' consideration was enough to satisfy them that no such intent had been proved. It was upon this, indeed, that the whole case turned. In a fourteen-days' trial people are apt to think that the issues are complicated and difficult. But Mr. Justice Wilson at the outset told the jury that the case was not attended with any special or peculiar difficulty, and their prompt agreement upon a verdict showed that they quite realized this. They allowed themselves, apparently, to be embarrassed by no considerations connected with the responsibility of an agent to the principal. The Nizam was not a principal, and Mr. Jacob was not an agent. Thus the defendant, as Mr. Justice Wilson pointed out, was under no special obligations to the Nizam, except such as might be imposed upon him by the terms of the contract. That such obligations existed, and that, many lakhs of rupees being involved, they are necessarily very heavy, is true enough. Of them, however, it can only now be said that they will need to be defined and possibly enforced in the civil proceedings, now pending. But they were not such as a criminal court could take cognizance of. Such is the finding of the Calcutta jury, and as it was arrived at in close accordance with the directions of a judge of great authority no one will now question it. Mr. Justice Wilson's summing up was directed primarily to the elucidation of the simple question whether, since the defendant was charged with criminal breaches of trust, any trust had been constituted as between the Nizam and Mr. Jacob. Then there came the question whether, assuming that the trust existed, it had been violated by the mis-employment of the funds, and, thirdly, was there an element of dishonesty in the transaction? Now, it is evident that in dealing with the case as thus presented, the jury would have to dismiss the idea of contract from their mind. Between a breach of trust and a breach of contract there is a difference which may fairly be measured by the difference between a criminal and a civil proceeding. Mr. Justice Wilson illustrated the case by an analogous purchase of a piano on approval, and he went on to say "similarly in the present case, if the matter rested on a contract of *passand* or *na passand* only, namely, that the money was to be paid back if the diamond was not approved, there would be no element of trust in it, and therefore there could be no criminal breach of trust in it." The jury seem to have taken this view of the case, or at all events to have held that whether the trust was created or not, it was not violated with fraudulent intent.

If this was the law's last word on the subject the Nizam would have a right to complain that he was very hardly used. He has parted with twenty-three lakhs of rupees, and has no diamond, nor even a paste model of the diamond, to show for them. For the present, however, his Highness may shelter himself behind the comforting but sometimes delusive dictum that there is no wrong without a remedy. The jury's verdict only means that the Nizam has sought his remedy in the wrong place—that the Hyderabad Government, in fact, to use the words of a recent Resolution of the Bombay Government on police in the mofussil, "have been blind to the distinction between civil and criminal procedure as a means for the redress of wrongs." The verdict leaves people in the fullest enjoyment of their own opinion upon many points of great interest in the case. It leaves people free, for instance, to accept or reject Mr. Jacob's account of the substituted contract for the purchase of the diamond for forty lakhs which played such an important part in the case for the defence. Upon that it ought to be almost sufficient to say that no proof of it was given. It figured bravely in Mr. Inverarity's hypothesis; but there was no evidence of it, and not the least interesting feature in the coming civil suit will be the endeavour that we suppose the defendant will make to prove that this contract was made. Nor was there anything more substantial in the theory of the defence that the motive of the prosecution was the Minister's fear of the displeasure of the British Government. It is true that Government, through Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick, plainly expressed their disapproval of the idea of laying out forty-six lakhs upon the diamond at a time when there was at least the possibility that some of the Nizam's subjects might be starving. But the evidence taken at Hyderabad showed that the Nizam had made up his mind not to buy the diamond before Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick spoke to him on the subject, so that Mr. Inverarity was by no means economizing his imagination when he said that if the Nizam had bought the diamond Sir Asman Jah's position as Minister would not have been worth half-an-hour's purchase. In this, moreover, he was crediting Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick with an intervening masterfulness in which those who are not satisfied with his work at Hyderabad have always complained that he was too much wanting. The argument put the whole case on much too high a plane. But for the enormous price involved, and for the position of the chief party to the contract, it would have been a very commonplace affair after all, though we are quite prepared to hear that the whole plot was conceived and carried out as part and parcel of some political or party intrigue of the class for which Hyderabad has become famous. At this distance the only political question which is visible in the case is that which arrested the attention of the Resident, the question, namely, whether Hyderabad, or for that matter any Government in India, British or Native, could at a time of threatened scarcity afford such a luxury as the Imperial Diamond. Whatever may be said as to the Nizam's general relation with Mr. Jacob, he did wisely in coming to the conclusion that this was not the time for him to buy it at any price.

It will be interesting far beyond the bounds of the Hyderabad State to learn how much the Imperial Diamond will from first to last have cost his Highness. Dearly as this *passand ya na passand* bargain may cost the State, it is just possible that the experience may in the long run prove to be worth paying for. Diamond dealers, we imagine, will not for some time to come be in favour in the Nizam's palaces. Mr. Jacob's £800,000 diamond, now that it has proved to be purchasable by him for £150,000, should flash a warning from every facet against lending too willing an ear to the purveyors of these tempting wares. Princes who have been the easy prey of gentlemen of this kind must have learnt much that they did not know from this case as to the enormous profits which they are lured into paying when they invest in jewellery. It is true Mr. Jacob, though he did not tell the Nizam that he was paying only £150,000 for the diamond which he proposed to sell for forty-six lakhs, was comparatively frank as to the good fortune that the sale of it would bring him. It would make him a new man, he said, for the rest of his life, and he would come once a year to salaam his Highness. If all who live upon the Native Princes of India were as naive as this, the Toshakhanas would be filled on more reasonable terms, though it is not clear that this candid admission had much to do with the Nizam's repentance of a very undesirable bargain. We wonder, moreover, whether the strange revelations concerning the way in which the Chamberlain Abid turned his position to account will open the eyes of Chiefs and Princes similarly circumstanced. The Nizam seems to have known that his faithful attendant took ten per cent. commission upon sales at the palace. The custom is ingrained in the institutions of the East, and no one supposes that it can be quite rooted out. But there is reason in all things, even in *dasturi*, and a Prince who is content that one of his retainers should obtain nearly ninety thousand rupees as commission upon four months' transactions with a single dealer must be singularly tolerant. Of course, it is the buyer who pays, and if our advice could reach the Nizam's ear we should like to remind him that Abid's ten per cents., if they could be kept in his Highness's own purse instead of enriching avaricious creatures around him, would soon recoup him for the loss that has been incurred upon this unfortunate transaction. But he would be a bold man who would rid any of the native courts of the parasites with which they are infested, and we are not hopeful that this exposure of the system by which the Nizam is made to pay exorbitant commissions upon exorbitant prices will lead to an early inauguration of a better state of things. The moral, however, is plain enough, and if there is anyone at Hyderabad who is equal to giving effect to it he will deserve well of his Sovereign and of the State.

THE explosion of some ten tons of dynamite which alarmed all Bombay yesterday morning soon after day-break was happily unattended by any loss of life, owing to the isolation of the magazine on which that potent and perilous compound was stored. Within fifty yards of the magazine that exploded there is another containing twelve tons of dynamite which fortunately was not affected by the tremendous concussion, which blew in windows and scared sleepers out of their beds five or six miles distant. The enviable presence of mind of the watchman in charge of the place averted danger from the only life in jeopardy—his own. He saw smoke issuing from one of the sheds, and at once decided to go into Bombay, several miles away, and inform his employers of the unusual occurrence. No thought of seeing whether the fire which the smoke might indicate could be dealt with and put out distracted his attention from the duty of referring to higher authority. When he had got clear there was a tremendous report and a proportionate air wave, the shock being felt for miles around. The magazine contained in addition to the ten tons of dynamite, one ton of gelatine, the explosive force of which is considerably greater. No trace was left of the magazine; the very foundations have disappeared, and the site is marked by a hollow. No conjecture has been formed as to the cause of the explosion. The appearance of smoke implies the possibility of fire; but it is not to be supposed that anything of a combustible nature had place in the sheds. Even with a fire, according to received theory, dynamite would not explode; it would burn quietly without flame until it was quite consumed. Detonation—a smart and heavy blow accompanied by the application of fire—is deemed essential to the explosion of the compound of nitro-glycerine and absorbent earth which is termed dynamite. Exposure to water or to frost changes its character, and renders it liable to be exploded by a comparatively slight shock, such from a fall or blow of a hammer. A very high temperature will also cause it to explode, though a lighted match will only cause it to burn slowly, like any greasy substance. The object of mixing kieselgurh, a siliceous earth found in Hanover, or other inert substance, such as sand, saw-dust, charcoal, or the like with the nitro-glycerine is to diminish the danger of explosion by any accidental shock. If, as sometimes happens, the liquid escapes from its absorbent, it may go off without any apparent cause. No apparent cause, we have said; the true cause is probably the existence of some particles of the sulphuric and fuming nitric acids which should have combined with the glycerine to make nitro-glycerine. The compound, as soon as made, is plunged into water to get rid of any superfluous acid which might not have combined with the glycerine. If the washing were not quite thorough, the acid, once it had been disengaged from the absorbent by shock or sudden movement, would work swift mischief, and by bringing about an explosion resolve the whole mass into its original elements, with results incalculable. If nitro-glycerine be heated in any part of its mass to 500° Fahrenheit, a partial decomposition is set up, which quickly propagates itself and produces an explosion of the whole. The volume of gas produced is ten thousand times the volume of the nitro-glycerine. The gas generated by the explosion yesterday was consequently ten thousand times the volume of the eleven tons of dynamite and gelatine. The explosive force was equal to that of 144 tons of gunpowder.

THE annual gathering of the Bombay Medical Union, the proceedings of which we reported yesterday, was made noteworthy by a speech from the chairman, Dr. Temulji Bhikaji, which must have been read with approval by all who are interested in medical education and in the well-being of the profession in this city. Dr. Temulji, as is well-known, has in the recent discussions on the reform of medical education in the University of Bombay given no encouragement to the extreme views which have been put forward by some of his colleagues, and has recognised—what others must recognize if anything is to come of this controversy—that the policy of give and take is inevitable in a body which represents conflicting opinions. Impartial observers acknowledge that in this discussion there have been mistakes on both sides, and that until a more conciliatory spirit prevails in the College and out of it, there would be little advantage in reopening the discussion. We gather from Dr. Temulji's address that a new scheme for the reform of medical education will shortly be brought before the Faculty, and we should expect a project bearing his name to be characterised by practical good sense, and to claim the support of moderate and reasonable men on both sides. Only those members of the Union who do not come under that description will be alarmed by the intimation that it will be proposed to insist upon higher general culture as a preliminary to entering upon the medical course, and it is time that the profession should recognize that such men are not its friends nor the friends of those who desire to take up the medical career. Dr. Temulji referred to the possibility of establishing chairs in the Grant Medical College which may be open to capable graduates from the native medical profession. The virtual exclusion of local practitioners from public appointments is part of a state of things which it is difficult to accept as satisfactory or permanent, and any practicable scheme for widening the professional career of medical men educated in India would claim serious and favourable attention. But a settlement of the question of medical education on a satisfactory basis must be a necessary condition precedent of any movement in this direction—a fact which cannot be too carefully borne in mind during the renewed discussion of

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.]

THE LONDON SOCIETY SCANDAL.

LONDON, Dec. 28.

A warrant has been issued for the arrest of Mrs. Osborne, the plaintiff in the recent slander case, on a charge of obtaining a cheque by false pretences. The accused has absconded.

SIR ROBERT MORIER.

The appointment of Sir Robert Morier, as British Ambassador to Rome, is announced.

PANIC IN A THEATRE.

NINE CHILDREN KILLED.

During a performance in the Gateshead Theatre, on Saturday night, a panic arose amongst the audience owing to a trifling fire in the building. A rush was made for the doors, but through a sharp turn in the gallery staircase the passage got blocked and nine children were killed. The doorkeeper attempted to stop the rush, but was trampled to death.

ACCIDENT TO PRINCE CHRISTIAN.

Prince Christian, whilst shooting at Osborne in company with the Duke of Connaught and Prince Henry of Battenberg, was shot in the eye, but how the accident occurred is not explained.

LATER.

From particulars published it appears that it was the Duke of Connaught who accidentally shot Prince Christian in the face, one pellet entering the left eye, which it is reported has had to be removed. The Prince is making satisfactory progress.

THE LEADERSHIP OF THE UNIONIST PARTY.

There is a general consensus of opinion that Mr. Chamberlain will succeed the Marquis of Hartington as leader of the Unionists in the House of Commons.

THE SLAVE TRADE IN AFRICA.

Mr. Johnston, the British Commissioner in Central Africa, is vigorously engaged in attacking the slave trade. A report received here states that he has succeeded in releasing two hundred and seventy slaves after several sharp conflicts with the traders.

RECOVERY OF LI HUNG CHANG.

Advice from China states that Li Hung Chang, who has been dangerously ill from influenza, is now convalescent.

RUSSIAN RAILWAY ENTERPRISE.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 28.

A party of Russian engineers have been despatched to construct a railway from the vicinity of Baku to Astura (*sic*) on the Persian frontier. Branch lines are projected from Batoum and Baku, forming a railway connecting the Russo-Turkish and Russo-Persian frontiers with the Caucasus.

IMPRISONMENT OF ENGLISHMEN IN FRANCE.

PARIS, Dec. 27.

Two Englishmen have been sentenced at St. Etienne, respectively to fourteen and two months' imprisonment, for an alleged attempt to obtain patterns of the new French carbines.

ANTI-EUROPEAN MOVEMENT IN PERSIA.

TEHERAN, Dec. 27.

In connection with the agitation which has arisen here against the European Tobacco Monopoly in Persia, placards have been posted in the bazaars, calling for a *jihad* for the extirpation of Europeans.

THE RUSSIAN CROPS.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 27.

The winter crops of rye and wheat, sown in the central and northern provinces of Russia, are in a favourable condition, but are bad in the southern provinces, with the exception of the district of Taurida.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Dec. 28.

The death is reported of Colonel Shadwell Clerke.

ASSEMBLAGE OF THE SOUTH LUSHAI CHIEFS AT LUNGLEH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 28.

Captain Shakespear, Superintendent of the South Lushai Country, is assembling all the Chiefs at Lungleh, where, if possible, they will be induced to take the formal oath of friendship one with another, which will put an end to the feud existing between the various clans.

CRICKET: CEYLON *VS.* MADRAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Dec. 28.

The Ceylon cricket team commenced its match with Madras to-day, Ceylon going in first and scoring 112 runs. Madras then went in, and had made 108 for five wickets, when the play ceased.

"GENERAL" BOOTH IN MADRAS.

"General" Booth had a long interview with Lord and Lady Wenlock in Saturday.

The new head-quarters of the Salvation Army were opened by "General" Booth on Saturday. A donation of Rs. 11,000 was announced at the meeting, which wipes off the mortgage on the building.

THE S. S. UMTATA.

The second officer of the steamer Umtata went on board the wreck yesterday and found that the hatches had been washed off and the holds were full of water. The vessel had settled down till the stern was in a level with the water. The masts and funnel are still standing. The officers and crew are here awaiting their trial at the court-of-enquiry.

CRICKET AT ALLAHABAD.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 29.

The Parsees won the toss and scored 183 runs composed of Spencer, 15; Cursedji Patell, 19; Morenas, 0; Kanga, 19; Cooper, 46; Pavri, 23; Mody, 2; Dustoor, 1; Jamshedji Patell, 20, not out; Mehta, 10; Bhaya, 6; and extras 22. Bowling analysis—Gibson took 4 wickets, Walker 2, Curwan 2, Hilliard 1, and Rambler 1. Cooper and Jamsedji Patell played a dashing game. Allahabad had some well-known players—Gibson of the Vernon team, Walker, Chesney, and Elliot. Allahabad scored 79 runs with nine wickets down made up of Douglas, 3; Gibson, 7; Brown, 10; Jones, 8; Chesney, 3; Curwan, 5; Pike, 9; Walker, 0; Rambler, 0; Hilliard, 15, not out; and Elliot 10, not out. Pavri took 4 wickets and Mody 4. They bowled remarkably well.

THE SEVENTH INDIAN CONGRESS.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, Dec. 28.

The Seventh National Indian Congress opened here this afternoon. There were about eight hundred delegates present, for whom excellent arrangements had been made by a reception committee. The proceedings were held in a commodious shamiana; and in addition to the delegates there were about one thousand visitors, including a few Europeans. Among those present were:—Messrs. W. C. Bannerji, P. M. Mehta, Surendranath Bannerji Kalicharan, G. Kennedy of Bhagulpur, M. Vera Raghavachariar, Pundit Ajudianath, A. Barrow, C. Ramaswami Naidu, J. Ghosal, the Hon. Rao Bahadur Ranade, Raja Azimsha, Raja Navlojeerao, Messrs. D. E. Wacha, R. N. Mudholkar, Pundit M. M. Malavya, N. B. Namjosi, G. Tilak, &c.

Mr. C. Narrainasawmy Naidu, chairman of the Nagpur Reception Committee, welcomed the delegates, and in doing so, said that after six hard fought battles they met in the heart of the Empire, from where he trusted the light-giving influence of their meetings would reach every corner of India and tell of its gospel of good hope to Indian children. He also expressed the hope that it would be from Nagpur that their grand mission to England would start to make the desires of the country heard. They appreciated the excellence of the intentions of the Govern ment of India, but they could render no greater assistance to that Government than by protesting against the unsuitable administration, which the Congress had a fixed desire and firm resolve to bring about by loyal and constitutional means such administrative reform; and he trusted that those good intentions would bear better fruit than they had hitherto yielded. He considered that the English rule was still capable of improvement, and year by year as a widespread education developed, the necessity for reform became more and more urgent. The speaker then paid a high compliment to Mr. A. P. McDonald, Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, who, he said, had done everything to assist them in bringing about that gathering in Nagpur. If all officials were like him they never would have had a need of a National Congress. The speaker concluded by calling for cheers for Mr. McDonald.

The Hon. Pundit Ajudianath of Allahabad then proposed that Rao Bahadur Anandacharlu, High Court Vakil, Madras, be elected president, and said that he was eminently fitted for the honour, as he was one of that small but illustrious band who called into existence the Congress at Bombay.

Mr. P. Mehta seconded, remarking that they were glad to have presiding over them a representative, from that Presidency, which had done so much for the cause of the Congress.

The president, Rai Bahadur P. Anundacharlu in his inaugural address, after referring to the losses the Congress had sustained by the deaths of Mr. Bradlaugh, Raja Sir T. Madhava Rao, and Mr. Rajendra Lal Mitra, and paying a tribute of praise to Mr. A. O. Hume, observed that the present seventh session was needed, not to discuss new subjects, but to put the seal on all that its predecessors had done. It completed one distinct stage of their progress. He then proceeded to review the formation and development of the Congress. When we met at Bombay in the first year of our existence, said the president, we were referred to by the then head of the Indian Government only as an influential and intelligent body. When last year we assembled in the capital of this peninsula, the present head of the Indian Government stamped and labelled us as an established constitutional party, carrying on a legitimate work with legitimate instruments and according to acknowledged methods. This is much for an Indian Viceroy to accept, though it is open to doubt whether we have received all our due and whether we do not, correctly speaking, correspond to a more numerous, more influential, and more favoured party in England. Not only was there this change of opinion about ourselves, but there has been a distinct step taken by the authorities on the lines we had chalked out for reform. What was Lord Cross's India Bill, but a confirmation of our views and a response—though a faltering response—to our chorus-voice? May we not also justly take credit for the labors (such as they were) of the Public Service Commission and the consequent raising of age for candidates to the Indian Covenanted Service, the inauguration of the policy of a larger recruitment of the Uncovenated Service with the natives of this country, the creation of a Legislative Council for the N.-W. Provinces, and a marked improvement in the class of quality of members selected for all the Legislative Councils in the country ever since? These are unmistakable evidences of our objective achievements, and I think, gentlemen, they are such as we may well be proud of. But notwithstanding all these grounds for congratulating ourselves, the lamentable fact remains that, in regard to our higher claims, little beyond lip-concession in this country and a half-hearted and halting measure (now shelved) in the imperial metropolis has as yet fallen to our lot. We may work ever so long in this country, the prospects does not seem to brighten; and the real cause may chiefly be that "the Government in India has no power; the Council in London has no power; the House of Commons has the power, but it refuses or neglects to exercise it" as Mr. Yule asserted from his place as the president of our session at Allahabad. There is no doubt that Mr. Yule's last disjunctive sentence means more than he wished to convey. Mr. Yule told us that the members of the House of Commons had not time enough and information enough on the questions that came up before them, to be able to judge rightly. What then is the remedy? On whom is it incumbent to seek and secure the remedy? The remedy lies in instructing the British public and in raising their level of information regarding Indian affairs to the standard of usefulness. The further answer has been given, that the duty of seeking and securing that remedy lies, primarily on ourselves, secondarily on the British voting and thought leading public, and finally on their accredited representative, the House of Commons. In partial discharge of these duties, we have maintained the British Congress Committee, composed of earnest and generous souls, working gratuitously for us with a talented secretary in Mr. Digby, whose well-informed, timely, and earnest efforts in our behalf are the admiration of our friends and a thorn in the ribs of those of our foes, who endeavour to gain a point by deluding an uninstructed public, with false and ill-founded representations. A second agency which has come into being, and which is entirely due to British generosity, is the Indian party formed in the House of Commons itself. The anxious and well-considered advice of the British Congress Committee, and the mature opinion of the members of the Parliamentary Indian party, concur in urging us to change the *venue*—to transfer our operations to London itself. Members of our body, who have already rendered yeoman's service in England as our delegates before the British public, are of the same mind. Any doubt that may still linger must be dispelled by the fact that, although Lord Dufferin, as the head of the Indian Government, recommended the wisdom and desirability of adopting some form of the elective principle in the constitution of our Legislative Councils, the recommendation, based—be it noted—on his personal grasp of local conditions, has been burked; and that even the make-shift of a limping substitute for it in the shape of Lord Cross's India Bill has been shelved and pigeon-hold, no one knows for how long, no one can tell with what motives. In the face of such a fate having overtaken the suggestion of the most cautious, diplomatic, and wary Viceroy, we have had, can we expect that either the present Viceroy, albeit he has put his seal of approval on us as a constitutional party, or any of his successors, will so far discount their self-respect as to court a similar summary and unceremonious treatment of their proposals. It seems to me that the cumulative force of all these considerations points unmistakably to the absolute necessity of translating ourselves to London with the Congress banner over our heads, emblazoned with the figure of the Union Jack. This momentous step of holding a meeting in London we can neither avoid nor postpone and I entreat you to revolve it earnestly in your minds, and to resolve right manfully to do your plain duty. In regard to this step, I do not say that there are not serious difficulties to overcome. One great barrier—the dread of social ostracism—is not to be got rid of by mere rhetorical outbursts. The question deserves our most serious consideration. It has to be soberly and dispassionately noted whether the restrictions as to the countries we could visit were not more stringent by far in the earliest times than ever after. If we decide in the affirmative, infinite will be our credit. If, in so deciding it, we are forsaken by our kith and kin, it will still be considerably to our credit that we have made a heroic sacrifice for the sake of our country and in the interests of those very kith and kin who may be so cruel as to cast us off. But such social persecution and banishment cannot continue for ever. Our cause is so just and righteous, our principles and methods of action loyal and upright. Should we succeed in holding a session in London, and thereby secure seats for elected members in our Legislative Councils, that in itself would give us much indirect help in pushing on internal reform. As matters stand, no means exist for gauging the popular feeling for or against a measure. Whatever may be our decision as to the duty of sending a gallant contingent to London to make up the session of the Congress there, it is undoubtedly imperative on us to penetrate to the masses here more than hitherto, and instil into them the spirit of the Congress which is only another name for national sentiment. As yet the effect of our efforts in this direction has been only slight, and we have done little more than to scratch the outer skin and to more than awaken the spasmodic enthusiasm of our unanglicised brethern. Let us approach them with all the energy and fervour that we have hitherto brought to the Congress platform, but which energy and fervour—so far as the Indian field is concerned—will not be necessary for that purpose in future, quite apart from the question whether we should close our Congress labours in India for a time. Whether we resolve to rest on our oars or not, it becomes our bounden duty all the same, to go amid the masses and to imbue their minds with the instincts and aspirations of a united nationality. And there is a very solid reason for such effort. It involves the fulfilment of a trust; for constituting the upper strata of the Indian society we have first caught the light of the enlightened West—as mountain tops catch the first glimpses of the rising sun. But, unlike those glimpses, that light will not descend to the lower strata of our society, unless we actively transmit it from a sense of duty and a sense of honor. Let us impart to our people, as we are in righteousness bound to do, our conviction that they should cease to look upon the British rule as the rule of a foreign people. We should ask them to look upon our British rulers as filling a gap that has existed in our national economy—as taking the place once held by the Kshatria and as being therefore part and parcel of the traditional administrative mechanism of the land.

A committee was appointed to consider and report before the 30th instant, whether it was or was not desirable to continue the annual sessions of the conference until after the British session.

Mr. Surendranath Bannerjee of Bengal, in moving the resolution, said there was jubilation in the camp of the enemy, who contended that the Congress was at the beginning of its end. He considered that after the British session they would be at the beginning of a new era in the life of the Indian Congress. They meant to stick to their Congress, and they had much better abandon life itself than give up the advocacy of those truths which were told from session to session. They all would still fight round their standard and carry it to victory. The Congress must be held year after year until they had those rights and privileges to which they were entitled as free subjects of her Majesty. He trusted, therefore, that the Committee would decide to hold their annual sessions, and keep up the fire until the British session came to pass.

A party was given by the Reception Committee to the delegates this evening.

DEPARTURE OF LORD HARRIS.

Last night his Excellency Lord Harris, accompanied by his Private Secretary, Mr. S. W. Edgerley, left Bombay from the Victoria Terminus by the Raichore mail train on a tour through Hodgi, Gadag, Bijapore, Athni, and Miraj so as to see with his own eyes the condition of affairs in the districts of the presidency threatened with scarcity. His Excellency arrived a few minutes after 9 o'clock at the station, where he was met by Mr. A. C. Logan, Under-Secretary to Government, Captain Fowle, Aide-de-Camp, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Rahimtoola Khairaz, and Shivajee Dhurmajee, with whom he shook hands, and entered the Governor's saloon which was attached to the train. His Excellency is expected to return to Bombay on the morning of the 4th proximo.

FIELD DAY IN BOMBAY.

General Budgen, D. S. O., has issued the following garrison order regarding the Brigade Field day for Thursday next:—

No. 797.—Drill and Instruction (Manœuvres):—The Infantry Regiments in Garrison, including the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps and Bombay Light Horse, will rendezvous at Mahaluxmi Station at 7-30 a. m. on Thursday, the 31st instant, to carry out manœuvres under the following:—"General Idea"—

"Information is received that the enemy have landed at Worlee Creek, and have occupied Worlee Hill, and entrenched themselves at the mouth of the Bay.

"In conjunction with a detached force sent to attack the heights of Worlee Hill, a brigade of Infantry with Bombay Light Horse will reconnoitre, attack, and drive back the enemy."

The enemy will be represented by the recruits of Marine Battalion and 5th Bombay Light Infantry, in undress uniform, under command of Captain C. H. C. Heyman, 21st Bombay Infantry.

The troops, 2nd K. O. Yorkshire Light Infantry, 5th Bombay Light Infantry, and Marine Battalion will parade in Field Service Order—"Khaki."

Ammunition—20 rounds of blank, per rifle, 10 of which to be carried as regimental reserve on mules.

Casualties—The treatment of casualties (not to exceed 10 per cent.) to be carried out by the Senior Medical Officer present.

Officers Commanding Native troops will obtain Government carriage from the Commissariat and arrange that the men cook and eat a meal in the open.

The close supervision of bheesties to ensure their filling their mussooks from none but a pure source is essential.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Dec. 11.

Not only their respective friends but the nation as a whole has been gratified by the official announcement of the betrothal of the Duke of Clarence and Princess Victoria Mary of Teck. The Prince of Wales has shown more than his customary acuteness and tact in encouraging his son's attachment to a young lady of English birth rather than seeking an alliance in some German Court. No one knows better than his Royal Highness that there is a strong prejudice among English people to the further introduction of the foreign element into our Royal Family, and in recognising this fact he is increasing his own popularity. Speaking on Wednesday evening at a dinner of the Civil Service, the Heir-Apparent referred to the approval that has been expressed at the coming marriage of Prince Albert Victor, and added:—"I am proud to think that he marries one born in this country and educated in this country, and who has the feelings of an English woman." Naturally, the public knows less of Princess "Mary" than of Prince "Eddie," but those who are acquainted with her speak in the warmest terms of her amiability. At Richmond, her home, she is simply adored for her many excellent qualities. When it is mentioned that the Northampton Town Council has passed a resolution congratulating the Prince and Princess of Wales nothing more need be said as to the match being highly approved by the country. The only discordant note has been struck by the *Star*, and even Mr. Labouchere speaks in complimentary terms of the young Princess, though he intimates if the marriage is made the occasion of any proposals to augment the Prince of Wales's "salary" he shall oppose it. In the many leading articles that have been written on the royal engagement a great deal has been said, and justly said, about the firmness with which the monarchical principle has rooted itself into our national life. The London correspondent of a widely-known Continental journal was recently directed by his editor to write an article on English Republicans. The correspondent has lived some years in this country and is well acquainted with our politics. Instead of sitting down to indite the article asked for he wrote a private letter to the following effect:—"Dear Editor,—You instruct me to write on English Republicans. There are no English Republicans." If, as their opponents often aver, the members who vote against royal grants are at heart Republicans, they evidently do not come up to the Continental standard. Did not Mr. Bradlaugh, himself at one period of his career an aggressive assailant of the Monarchy, live to admit that Republicanism as a force in politics has no existence in England! The engagement will be a short one, and Windsor, it appears, is to be the scene of the marriage ceremony. There is a general wish that it should take place in London, where others, besides a privileged few, could have the pleasure of seeing the pageant, Wales is to take the lead in presenting a wedding present to the "happy pair" as the phrase goes, and other parts of the United Kingdom will follow the example. India, which not long ago had the opportunity of entertaining her future Emperor, might also contribute a suitable gift.

Mr. John Morley, in his speech at the dinner of the Eighty Club the other night, referred to the fact that the field of debate, except in the preliminary stages of great questions, has been transferred to the constituencies. The constituencies, greedy as they are supposed to be of political oratory, have had a regular Christmas feast this week. Yesterday, for instance, the *Times* published between nine and ten columns in small type of speeches by different public men. These pronouncements are many of them very ingenious, but not particularly profitable, except to hair-splitting politicians. The most diligent searches would find it hard to discover half-a-dozen new ideas in the entire flood of talk with which the country has been deluged this week. Mr. Morley, at Oldham, went over the old ground with wearisome iteration, and talked a certain amount of cant about office not being so full of delights that any man need covet that position. His speech was illuminated by one flash of brilliance when, in quoting Sir John Gorst against Mr. Chaplin as to waste lands in Essex, he said: "One never knows how it is that some men get into Cabinets and other men are left out." Mr. Goschen, in Glasgow, could not help returning to the "blooming plant" of Mr. A. O. Hume's working man, and making more capital out of the arbitrary methods of the Schnadhorstian caucus. By the way, I hear that Mr. Hume's letter has given great offence to his Liberal friends, and that his outspokenness, impetuosity, or whatever you may call it, will not make the leaders of that party too eager to regard with favour the doings of his National Congress. From his point of view, however, Mr. Hume's course of action was perfectly right. It pays sometimes to pour out the vials of one's wrath on even such mighty personages as political wire-pullers.

The wire-puller has been very much in evidence during the past two days. The Rural Conference, which is absorbing public attention to-day, is a remarkably astute move on Mr. Schnadhorst's part, and has been carried out in a manner that excites the admiration of his enemies. It was clever to make this demonstration of the agricultural masses—if the term masses can be applied to the thinly populated villages of England—coincide with the Agricultural Show and the meetings of the great agricultural societies. Yesterday afternoon the delegates occupied between four and five hours in detailing their wants and aspirations. The professional politician, as the watchful Conservative press has not failed to point out, was rather prominent at the Conference, but Hodge is still a novice in politics, and he, more than the members of any other class, requires some one to give expression to his demands. Considering what, according to his political champions, are the needs of our rural inhabitants it seems surprising that so much was said yesterday about Disestablishment. Some of the speakers seemed to think much more about lowering the pride of the parson—also of course the squire—than about securing the allotments for which they are all supposed to be clamouring. This morning Mr. Schnadhorst's humble guests were entertained to a sumptuous breakfast in one of the most gorgeous of the "Lunnon" restaurants, and they were afterwards addressed at great length by Mr. Gladstone. All roads lead to Rome, or rather Ireland. The Liberal leader must have surprised his audience when he told them that Home Rule is a part of the Labour controversy. They doubtless followed him better when in pathetic language he referred to the workhouse as the goal of the industrial poor. After the proceedings of yesterday and to-day there is little doubt what way the rural votes would go if a General Election were to take place immediately. Whether they will resist the blandishments of the Unionists until the General Election, which we are authoritatively told this week, is not to take place at all events till the beginning of 1893 remains to be seen.

In spite of Mr. Davitt's appeal to his friends not to contest Waterford, and Archbishop Walsh's plea for a cessation of hostilities during Christmastide, Mr. John Dillon, it seems, is to have an opponent. If the latter proceeds with his candidature we shall have some lively work, as Waterford is a stronghold of the Parnellites, and excessive courtesy will not be shown to the followers of Mr. McCarthy. It is expected that the poll will be a close one. When the vacancy occurred a well-known McCarthyite told a friend of mine that the Parnellites are so strong in Waterford that it was useless to fight the seat. English politicians are indifferent as to whether there is a walk-over for Mr. Redmond or not. The Conservatives after the Cork election are no longer willing to put their money on the Parnellites, and the Liberals appear to think that after the General Election there will be neither Dissentient Nationalists nor Dissentient Liberals.

Viscount Cross was the principal speaker at a Unionist meeting at the Potteries the other day. In the course of his remarks he enlarged a little upon his Indian policy. "He had had the happiness of working with two colleagues, such as few men had had to work with—Lord Dufferin and Lord Lansdowne—and if any words which he spoke should ever reach the ears of the people of India they would be that neither they nor he had ever had or had now any wish to annex anything. They had shown that in the case of Manipur. They had shown it in Cashmere. All that they desired was to see the Native States governed according to the rules of prudence and for the benefit and progress of their people. He should like to say a similar word to the neighbours of India in Afghanistan, Siam, and Persia. He wished the Ameer to know from his own mouth that which he must know from the despatches which had reached him. The British Government had only one feeling towards him—that he should rule his subjects properly, and that he should remain our friend," and so on. Viscount Cross is evidently one of those who believe that Ameer Abdurrahman is a devoted student of English newspapers. His lordship is a well-meaning statesman, but he has occasionally a rather quaint way of expressing his ideas.

I hear that overtures have been made to the Northbrook Club by a proprietary club, whose premises are in the neighbourhood of Piccadilly Circus, for amalgamation. The matter will shortly be considered by a committee of members of the former institution. In its present form it seems impossible that the Northbrook Club can exist beyond the coming year. It might have been obliged to close its doors at the end of this month if some gentleman, whose name I have not heard, had not offered to make good the inevitable deficit. It is doubtful if the Anglo-Indian members, most of whom already belong to other clubs, would join the club which is anxious to form an alliance with the Northbrookites.

I have been asked to announce that Sir M. Monier-Williams has received £2,000 from the Thakore Sahib of Gondal; £200 from the Maharaja of Mysore; £100 from the Maharaja of Travancore; and Rs. 1,000 from the Maharanee Surnomoyee, to be applied to the extension of the Oxford Indian Institute. These sums, with others received or promised from subscribers at home, will enable the library and frontage towards Broad Street to be finished in 1892. If about £3,500 more is subscribed by April next it will be possible to carry out in full the designs of Mr. Basil Champneys. The Institute is endowed with £300 by the University, and its valuable library and reading-room are, I am informed, of "great use to the Indian Civil Service probationers and to many natives of India studying at Oxford."

Mr. Moreton Frewen has returned from America, and last night the *Pall Mall Gazette*, under the heading "Salvation by Silver," published a very interesting interview with that well-known authority on currency questions. Mr. Frewen, looking at the matter from his standpoint as a bi-metallist, takes a far from gloomy view of the situation. It is nearly certain, he declares, that the Free Coinage Bill will pass both chambers this coming session by large majorities, and he thinks that after it has been vetoed by President Harrison—and the President's most intimate friends tell us that he will exercise his prerogative—the lower house will repass it by a two-third majority. Mr. Frewen does not despair even of the Senate doing the same, notwithstanding the constitution of parties in that Assembly. But the safest forecast in his opinion is that we may wait until 1893 for the rupee at 22 pence. This means that Mr. Hill, or some one else, not Mr. Cleveland, who is against Free Coinage, will get the Presidential nomination and that the campaign will be fought on the silver issue. Mr. Frewen, travelling about the States, seems to have been greatly impressed with Mr. Hill's strength, and he is a great silver man. The interviewer asked: "If the United States adopt free coinage is it your view that single-handed they can maintain the ratio between the metals, so that our merchants trading with India can in future rely upon 11 rupees always exchanging for a pound?" Mr. Frewen replied: "That is certainly my view." He considers the election of Mr. Crisp to the Speakership of the House of Representatives as evidence that within the Democratic Party Free Silver is stronger than Free Trade, in other words, that Hill is stronger than Cleveland for the Presidency; this view is supported by the American correspondent of the *Times*, who telegraphs that Mr. Crisp's selection by the Democratic caucus is regarded there as unfavourable to Mr. Cleveland's nomination. According to Mr. Crisp's own words, his election as Speaker means that "no step backward" in tariff reform is to be taken.

Whatever may be said of some of his colleagues and followers Mr. Gladstone is not generally credited with wildness of speech in regard to matters of finance. His description at Northampton of Mr. Goschen's scheme of £1 notes as "a quack measure" has therefore encouraged the strong feeling that prevails in the City against the Chancellor of the Exchequer's proposals. A prominent member of the Stock Exchange tells me that outside of the Bank of England it is difficult to find anyone in financial circles who has a good word to say for the plan unfolded by Mr. Goschen last week. The correspondence published in the papers show that Conservative members of Parliament are as much opposed to £1 notes as anybody, and one of these gentlemen, Mr. Edward S. Norris, plainly says that his vote in the House of Commons will be given against Mr. Goschen, if he adheres to his present notions. A correspondent writes from Lombard Street to the *Times* questioning the wisdom of accumulating so enormous an amount of gold as £40,000,000 under one roof. "In troublous times the placing of so vast a sum on one spot might become a matter for grave anxiety and fraught with dire effects to the nation." He suggests that the desired result might be obtained by passing an Act of Parliament to compel every bank in the United Kingdom to forward to the Board of Trade a weekly return of its holding in bullion. These returns might be condensed and published every week side by side with the Bank of England return, under Government authority. We should then know with something approaching accuracy the amount of gold held in the country; we should avoid the danger attaching to a vast accumulation on one spot: no disturbance of existing banking arrangements would take place; and the issue of the £1 notes would be rendered unnecessary, because the public confidence would be satisfied by its being convinced that the supply of gold in the country was on a par with its requirements." There may be a change, but so far the balance of opinion, not only in the City but in the country generally, seems to be against Mr. Goschen. I am told that our buoyant Chancellor is by no means the favorite he once was among London financial and commercial men. Indeed, he is very largely blamed for recent financial troubles, for it is said that his conversion scheme had much to do with the transfer of money from consols for South American stock.

I understand that Mr. G. Batten has promised to deliver a lecture before the Indian Section of the Society of Arts during the coming Session on the opium question. It is too much to hope that Sir Joseph Pease and his friends will be converted from the error of their ways, but the dissemination of correct views on this important subject may possibly have some influence on English public opinion. It is probable that the session will be opened by a young Central Asian traveller, Mr. Herbert Jones, who has resided for some years in Russia, and who has recently returned to England.

NUISANCES IN CAVEL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I find that in your paper of the 23rd instant, a correspondent "Sanitas," writing on "Nuisances in Cavel," confounds me with Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, who seconded Colonel Merewether's proposition.

May I, therefore, request you the favour of publishing this my note in your to-morrow's issue for the information of your correspondent.—Yours, &c.,

COWASJI PESTONJI.

Chandanwadi, Dec. 28.

The Court of Appeal on December 8 reversed the decision of the Divisional Court in the Maybrick insurance case. The executors of the late Mr. Maybrick are therefore entitled to recover £2,500 from the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, that being the amount of the policy in question.

ALARMING EXPLOSION AT MATOONGA.

A DYNAMITE MAGAZINE BLOWN UP.

An alarming explosion of dynamite and blasting gelatine, the effects of which were felt for some miles round, occurred in a magazine on Antop Hill, near Matoonga, yesterday morning, blowing the building into the air, tearing away a large portion of earth out of the side of the hill, wrecking some, and seriously damaging other magazines standing close by, and strewing the fields at the foot of the hill with debris. Fortunately no lives were lost, though three watchmen in charge of the magazines escaped in a most marvellous manner. Antop Hill, which overlooks the sea, and which stands at angles between Sewree and Matoonga, has been, from its isolated position, selected as a fitting site for magazines for the storage of explosives, and yesterday's accident gave ample proof of the necessity for having such store-houses as far removed from the ordinary haunts of men as possible. There is only one building occupied as a dwelling near it, and that is a bungalow belonging to a Mahomedan gentleman, Mr. Ibrahim, standing at the east base of the hill, fortunately the protected side. No other dwelling is nearer than the Leper Asylum, which stands about three-quarters of a mile off. On the hills, or were, rather, before the explosion, seven structures, two used as magazines by Messrs. Gahagan and Company, who are agents for the Rhenish Dynamite Company, and five belonging to Messrs. Ewart Latham and Company, who are agents for the Nobel Dynamite and Explosives Company. It was the larger of the two, belonging to Messrs. Gahagan and Company, which contained about a ton and a-half of dynamite and about seven tons of blasting gelatine, which exploded yesterday morning and caused so much damage. How it occurred is a mystery, and unless the enquiry which is to be made results in some further facts being ascertained, which there is little likelihood it will, it will remain as it is, an unsolved problem.

It would appear that about a quarter-past six yesterday morning, a sepoy, named Dhondoo, who acted as watchman over the store of Messrs. Gahagan and Company, noticed smoke issuing from a ventilator in the wall of the magazine. At once realizing his danger, he ran to a shed where dwelt two men, named Babajee Dowlatroo and Balloo Babajee, father and son, who are Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Company's watchmen, and informed them of what had occurred. Dhondoo and Babajee at once ran down the hill, while the younger man, Balloo, notwithstanding the risk he must have known he was running procured two buckets of water, and carried them to the magazine, which he had been told was on fire. He very soon found, however, he could do nothing single-handed, for smoke was issuing in a dense cloud from the ventilator. Accordingly, deeming discretion the better part of valour, he put the buckets down and fled, his aim now being to run to Matoonga and inform the police there. At the foot of the hill he overtook his father, and the other watchman, Dhondoo. No farther did any of them get, when the air was rent with a terrific noise, while the ground shook under their feet like an earthquake. The people in the bungalow, at the foot of the hill, rushed out screaming in terror, and fled over the fields, not looking in which direction they went. They could see nothing for some time, for they were enveloped in clouds of smoke and dust, and showers of stones rained down about their heads. It was almost a miracle that none of them were struck and severely injured. The man Balloo, continued running, after he had recovered from the shock of the explosion, to Matoonga Police Office, where he informed Mr. McCormack, Inspector of Matoonga Section, of what had occurred, but he was already aware that something of the kind had happened, for he had been roused from sleep by the terrific report, the shock shaking his bungalow to its foundation. Fearing further conflagration, or that some of the debris of the wrecked magazine would have fallen on some of the other sheds, and set them on fire, causing further explosion, a message was sent to Byculla for the fire-brigade. Meanwhile Mr. Jones, acting Superintendent, and Mr. McCormack repaired without any delay to the scene of the explosion. But all was over long before that, and their services were of no avail, nor was the Byculla fire-engine of any use, though it arrived within a very short space of time, under the charge of Mr. Whittaker.

THE SCENE OF THE EXPLOSION.

The effects of the explosion on the hill were remarkable. The magazine, which had been demolished, not one stone belonging to it being left upon another, was one of the largest on the hill, being nearly forty feet long, and twenty feet broad, with walls about two and one-half feet thick, and a domed roof. It was strongly built of bricks, stones, and mortar, and the roof, to render it fire-proof, was constructed of alternate layers of corrugated iron, chunam, and tiles, thickly cemented over. That structure was entirely demolished; and more than that, its strong foundations were completely blown away, while a great hole was driven into the ground in the centre of the space where the magazine had stood, and round the site of the building, large portions of earth were riven away by the force of the explosion. The sides of a dry well close by were driven out, and a parapet wall, which surrounded it, had disappeared. Further up the hill, about twenty feet in a southerly direction, stood another store-house, built of stone and mud belonging to Messrs. Gahagan and Company, and used by them for keeping detonators. The roof of this and a portion of the wall were carried away, but, strange to say, none of the explosives it contained were injured in the least. Straight above, right on the top of the hill, stood another building, the largest of Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Company's stores. Now, some faint idea may be gained of the force of the explosion, when it is explained that the shock actually shook the roof, strongly as it was built, nearly off. All the tiles were displaced, but most scattered on the hill round about, while through a gap in the roof the rafters hung down into the interior. The two doors were burst open, and the windows were literally shaken out of their frameworks. The stores were, however, safe, not even one case of dynamite being in the least damaged. A more flimsy building which stood near by, did not escape with so little damage to it. This was a small house, in which dwelt the watchman, Dhondoo. It was not built very substantially, but had a corrugated iron roof, the skeleton of which, all bent and contorted, hung over the tottering walls. To all appearance it did not seem as if it had been blown away. It rather looked as if it had been shaken to pieces, by the tremendous concussion. Two other sheds on the side of the hill were shaken and damaged in a somewhat similar manner, but not to so great an extent. The palm trees on the hill were loosened at their roots, many being torn up and thrown on their sides. The ground was thickly strewn with stones, and broken and shapeless pieces of iron. The iron rafters were found lying broken and twisted in the most extraordinary fashion, pieces of the corrugated iron roofing were picked up, burned and frizzled up like pieces of brown paper, and bits of metal were found scattered about, the uses of which could not be guessed, having been rendered shapeless by being melted down by the fierce heat. The fields round were strewn with the debris of the ruined magazine. Stones lay in every direction. In the salt pans by the shore, about eight hundred yards away, lay pieces of the iron roofing and stones belonging to the walls, and in the compound of the Leper Asylum about three-quarters of a mile off, was found another piece of corrugated iron.

FURTHER EFFECTS OF THE EXPLOSION.

The shock of the explosion was felt for miles around. All over the Naigam district, in Bandora, Mahim, and Dadur the inhabitants were started from their sleep by the terrific report, which caused their dwellings to vibrate to their very foundations. Windows and doors, even so far away as Bandora were burst open, furniture was disarranged and overturned, while a momentary glare lit up the sky. The shock could only be likened to that of a short but sharp earthquake,

while an informant described the noise as "a terrible detonation so loud that it resembled the combined discharge of a thousand pieces of heavy ordnance," while the fierce glare that accompanied it, he said "conveyed the idea that a terrible conflagration had broken out suddenly near at hand." Another eye-witness, who viewed the effects of the explosion from Bandora, said that immediately behind the grove of palm trees to the east of Matoonga, the sky was darkened with volumes of smoke, in the midst of which stones and timber flew high into the air. Everybody rushed from their houses, and the general opinion was that the Government Magazine either at Rowli or Sewree had blown up. The greatest excitement prevailed, for it was guessed such a disaster would be appalling, and would have killed hundreds of people living in the near vicinity of either of these magazines. In the Naigam neighbourhood, where the shock was much more severely felt, and considerably more alarming, the people rushed wildly from their houses, the doors of which were burst open, and windows shattered, imagining their dwellings were falling about their heads. The people dwelling in the bungalow at the foot of Antop Hill, sustained the severest shock. The roof was almost shaken off, all the tiles being disarranged, and the walls rent in some places from foundation to eaves. Describing the effects of the shock themselves, they said they imagined their houses had been blown up as well as the magazine above, or that the hill was going to fall on the top of them. They rushed out screaming, the sky was darkened with clouds of smoke, dust, and stones, which fell about them, and enveloped them so densely that they lost sight of each other as they fled. Even as far away as Girgaum and the Fort, Bombay, the report of the explosion was heard. At Girgaum windows and doors were shaken, and people ran out of their houses fearing an earthquake, but no damage was reported. On the Apollo Bunder, the report was heard so distinctly that people imagined it the first gun signalling the mail steamer, that was expected at daylight yesterday morning.

THE WATCHMEN'S STATEMENTS.

Dhondoo, Messrs. Gahagan and Company's watchman, on being examined yesterday, stated that about five o'clock in the morning he walked round the shed and everything seemed right. He then went down the hill, and returned, as he himself expressed it, just as the sunlight was appearing on the sky. This would be about a quarter-past six, when he was alarmed to find smoke issuing from an iron ventilator in the wall of the magazine. Guessing that something was on fire inside, and knowing the danger, he rushed off and roused Babajee Dowlatrao and his son, Balloo Babajee, Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Company's two watchmen, and informed them of what he had seen. They all then, according to his statement, ran down the hill to escape from the explosion, which they expected to take place. They had only reached the foot of the hill, when the explosion occurred.

Balloo told the same story, except that on hearing from Dhondoo of the smoke issuing from the magazine, his first thought was to go and put out the fire. He did not think of the danger at first. Filling two buckets with water, he carried them to the magazine. Only then did he realise how futile would be any attempt of his to save the building, for the smoke was coming thickly from the ventilators. Recognising the danger he ran, he threw down his buckets, and fled down the hill after his father and Dhondoo. The explosion brought him to a standstill, and nearly threw him on his face, but recovering himself, he ran through the cloud of dust and smoke, and the stones and pieces of iron that rained on the ground about him, and went as quickly as he could to the police chowkey at Matoonga, to inform the officer in charge there.

Mr. McCormack, Police Inspector of the Matoonga section, said that he was in bed asleep, when he was roused by a terrific report, which shook his house to its foundation, rattling the doors and windows, but doing no damage. He felt the shock considerably; and his first fear was that an explosion had taken place at the Government Powder Magazine on Rowli Hill. Looking out he soon discovered it was not the Government magazine, but that an explosion of a very serious nature had occurred on Antop Hill, which was enveloped in a cloud of smoke, dust, and debris. Though no damage was done to the windows or doors of his own house, the walls of the stable close by were shaken so considerably that they will require repair, while a pony was thrown down in its stall. He lost no time of course in repairing to the scene of the accident.

As soon after the explosion as possible Mr. Gell, the Deputy Police Commissioner, Sirdar Mir Abdul Ali Khan Bahadur, Chief of the Detective Department, Mr. Framjee Bhicajee, Inspector, Detective Department, and Mr. Superintendent Crummey appeared on the scene, and made strict inquiries into the occurrence, but the cause could not be ascertained. The magazine, it was stated, had not been opened for ten days before. About eighteen months ago, it may be remembered, a dynamite explosion took place in a magazine at Tansa, which was attributed to spontaneous combustion. It may have been the same in this case; however, we understand, the opinion of an expert is to be taken on the occurrence. The damage is estimated roughly at about Rs. 36,000. Yesterday Mr. Greaves, of the firm of Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Company, was engaged superintending the removal of the cases of dynamite from the magazine, the roof of which had been damaged by the explosion, to another further down the hill for safety. The building will have to be surveyed, and it is so much damaged that it may require to be pulled down and reconstructed.

AN EYE-WITNESS'S STORY.

A correspondent who was near Antop Hill yesterday morning at the time of the explosion furnishes us with the following additional particulars of the occurrence:—The site of Messrs. G. Gahagan and Co.'s Dynamite Magazine which exploded yesterday morning was about two-thirds up the south end of Antop Hill, about half-a-mile east of the new Leper Home. The magazine is said to have been a small dome-roofed masonry chamber. A man of Vadala village about half-a-mile to the west says, he for some time heard a "cracking and rumbling." Then came a deafening peal which broke most of the glasses in his house, and was followed by the fall of several fragments of stone. Houses on Chinchpoogli Hill were described as rocking with the shock. From near Dadar station a column of black smoke was seen to shoot into the air and then to brighten into flame. A roar as of many cannon followed, and then a second rush of smoke turning to flame. On Malabar Hill the shock loosened a cornice in one of the Ridge bungalows, and from the Reservoir the smoke was for some time visible gathered high in the air in a thick cloud white in the early light. On the site of the explosion not a fragment of the building remains in place. The only signs of the magazine are hollows or groves which mark the lines of its foundations. For seventy or eighty yards round stones and bricks strew the hill. A dynamite magazine about fifty paces west with a domed masonry roof, said to resemble in size and shape the exploded magazine, has the roof and several feet from the top of the walls swept away. A somewhat crazy palm-thatched Mussalman shrine about fifty yards further north is reduced to a heap of rubbish; and about thirty yards further off a second larger magazine in shape like a small bungalow has its roof stripped of tiles and its solid wooden doors broken and blown in. The east and south walls are ingrained with red dust, and, in several places, sticking like hard-thrown snow-balls are bosses of powder, the remains of bricks hurled like bullets through the air. Messrs. King, King and Company's unfinished magazines on the top of the hill, about 120 yards north of the exploded magazine, have their south walls decorated with similar red bosses. At the north foot of the hill, perhaps eighty yards further off, the south wall of Messrs. Ewart Latham and Co.'s magazine has more than one patch of red powder. The tiled roof is much damaged and near the top of the roof a strip of heavy metal gauze is hanging loose. A few paces to the west, the centre of a patch of burnt grass, twisted and half-melted lies a heavy piece of double-rivetted iron, apparently the binding of some chest or strong box. This clamp must have been hurled red-hot 200 yards through the air. The Mangalore tiles on the sheds in the new Chinese burying ground, at least a quarter of a mile north-west of the explosion, are displaced and damaged. So far as was known on the spot no one was hurt.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 11TH DECEMBER.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Khedive, Captain L. H. Moule, with the overland mails of the 11th December, arrived in Bombay harbour at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Col and Mrs Peacock	Mr Pallock
3 Misses Peacock	Mr Cummins
Mr and Mrs F J Rickards	Rev S Johnson
Mr and Mrs Shewan	Rev and Mrs MacMahon
Rev D Hutton	Mr Winyard
Mrs Hammond, infant and child	Mr E R Green
	Miss M Hammond
Miss Paterson	Mrs Reid
Mrs Pagart	Mr and Mrs Uloth, infant and child
Rev Bridge	
Dr and Mrs Ashton	Mr C H Leaf
Maj F D Pagart	Miss Elliott
Miss Cruwys	Miss Greisinger
Mrs Merriman	Mr Meyer
Miss Bull	Mr Cuthbertson
Mr Gavaghan	Mr Hora
Miss O'Hara	Mr Imanshi
Miss McWilliams	Marquis of Downshire
Mr E W M Hughes	Rev Rupert Inglis
Mr Caie	Capt Bradshaw, R N
Mr. Hasson	Mr J E McTaggart

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr and Mrs Little	Baron Luttwiz
Mr and Mrs McHutchin	Mr H Gourlay
Mr Kitteridge	4 Misses Gourlay
Mr Ezra	Mr Mahomed
Mr Turnbull	Mr T W Waller
Mr F Rawson	Mr Brittain
Capt A Elderton	Mr C D Stewart
Capt Ellis	Mr Law
Mr Harris	Mr Hasson
Mr Finlayson	Mr W N Macdonald
Mr and Mrs Agnew	Mr Juda
Mr L Macdonald and son	Mr R M Ross
Mrs and Miss Macdonald	2 Messrs. Sharpe
Mr G Nix	Mr Lawrence
Mr J Mavrogordato	Major Christie
Mr Sheriff	Mr Barclay and two friends

FROM ISMAILIA.

Mr and Mrs Robertson	Mr Barter
Mr G G Exton	Miss Eggenhoffe
Mr J A Ralli	

FROM ADEN.

Capt Jellett	Miss Parks Smith
Col Shortland	Khan B D Kambatta
Col Hughes	

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, DEC. 11.

THE COURT.

The most interesting event of the week was the announcement that the Queen had approved of an engagement of marriage between the Duke of Clarence and Avondale, elder son of the Prince of Wales, and Princess Victoria of Teck.

Her Majesty came up to London on Monday to congratulate the Prince and Princess of Wales on the engagement.

Her Majesty also visited her nephew, Prince Victor Hohenloye, who is still seriously ill.

The Court has gone into mourning for a fortnight on account of the death of the late Emperor of Brazil.

Prince Napleon arrived at Windsor Castle on Monday and dined with the Queen.

The Prince of Wales on Wednesday presided at a dinner of the Civil Service at the Hotel Metropole.

Prince George of Wales is progressing favourably towards recovery.

POLITICAL.

Lord W. G. Lennox was re-elected on Wednesday without opposition as M.P. for the Chichester Division of Sussex.

Political speeches have been abundant during the week, and amongst the principal orators have been Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Goschen, and Mr. J. Morley.

Mr. Ritchie, M.P., President of the Local Government Board, is recovering from a sharp attack of influenza, but he will not be able to resume his public duties for several weeks.

Sir Arthur Stepney, M.P., for the Carmarthen Boroughs, who hitherto has been a supporter of Mr. Gladstone, has announced his withdrawal from the Home Rule party, and will in future vote with the Unionists. Sir Arthur does not intend to become a candidate at the general election.

IRELAND.

Mr. John Redmond has consented to become the Parnellite candidate for Waterford City to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. R. Power. It is not expected that any opposition will be offered to his return.

The Right Hon. Stephen Flanagan, who was for some years Judge of the Irish Land Court, died in Dublin on Saturday.

GENERAL.

The Duke of Devonshire, who is in his 84th year, was seriously ill last week, but he is now rather stronger. The Marquis of Hartington has for the present cancelled all his public engagements.

A gale of great force, accompanied by heavy rain, raged over the southern portion of England on Monday night and Tuesday. The steamer conveying passengers by the "Club train" from London to Paris was unable for some hours to enter Calais harbour, and finally returned to Dover. Some vessels were driven ashore in the Channel, and on other coasts there were similar disasters. Another gale prevailed yesterday, and some disasters are already reported.

The heavy rainfall of last week has again caused extensive floods in the Thames Valley, and also in other low-lying districts.

The annual Cattle Show was opened on Monday at Islington. The number of animals exhibited is not quite so large as in some former years, but the general quality is very good.

The matrimonial suit between Earl and Countess Russell was concluded on Friday. The jury returned a verdict in favour of the respondent, and the petition of the Countess for a judicial separation was dismissed, with costs.

The Court of Appeal has reversed the judgment of a Divisional Court in favour of an Assurance Company which refused payment of a policy for £2,500 on the life of Mr. Maybrick on the ground that, the wife having been convicted of his murder it was contrary to public policy for her to benefit by it.

Mr. J. W. Lowther, M.P., and Dr. J. Mackie have been appointed British delegates to the International Sanitary Conference, to meet at Venice in January next.

A meeting called by the Jacobite League at Cambridge on Monday was largely attended, but the proceedings consisted mainly of ironical interruptions and the passing of a resolution of loyalty towards the present dynasty.

A collier, who was under remand on a charge of killing a fellow worker, committed suicide on Monday by hanging himself in his cell at Wrexham.

The old-established Colchester bank of Mills, Bawtree, and Co. suspended payment on Tuesday, but it is hoped that by arrangements with other banks the depositors will ultimately be paid in full.

Seven men who were tried at the London County Sessions for holding Sunday Socialist meetings at Chelsea and obstructing the highway were convicted, but sentence was deferred.

An attempt was made on Sunday to resume the meetings of the Socialist propaganda, but the police arrested a man who commenced a speech, and there was no disturbance.

The Salvationists at Eastbourne on Sunday sent a small band on to the beach to play, but the police compelled them to move on. Great crowds had assembled and hissed the Salvationists, but the police prevented any violence.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

Maj.-Gen. J. I. Robinson, Ben. Cav.; Gen. G. W. Price, Bo. S. C.; Lieut.-Gen. I. Marquis, Ben. S. C.; Dom Pedro II.; Sir Arthur Blyth, K. C. M. G., C. B.; Maj. Gen. Dencil Hammill, C. B.; Sir A. C. Ramsay; Capt. Lovett; Mr. Wolcott Balestier; Right Hon. S. W. Flanagan; Rev. Thomas Hill, D.D.; M. Alphand; Lady Lilford; Lady Jackson.

THE Queen has been pleased to approve of the appointment of Mr. Harrison Falkner Blair, barrister-at-law, to be Puisne Judge of the High Court of Judicature for the North-West Provinces of India, on the retirement of Mr. Justice Straight.

A FAREWELL service was held on Dec. 9 in the chapel of the S. P. G. at Westminster to five graduates of Trinity College, Dublin, who are going to form a community mission at Hazaribagh, in the society's mission of Chota Nagpur, Bengal; another graduate of the same University, who is coming to Bombay; and a son of the Bishop of Chota Nagpur, the Rev. S. H. Whitley, of Queen's College, Cambridge, who is about to join his father. The community left for India in the P. and O. s. s. Cathay.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

"TRUTH" ON MATTERS INDIAN.

An Indian official sends me a weighty complaint on the futility of any appeal from the authority of a head of a Department in India. The appeal goes, he points out, in the first instance to the "Local Government," which is usually composed exclusively of covenanted civilians, who naturally support their brother covenanted civilian, the head of the Department. The next step is an appeal to the Secretary of State, who is entirely in the hands of a Council of covenanted civilians, who again, naturally side with their brother civilians in India. This is doubtless a fair statement of the case, but it would apply equally to the Civil Service at home, or the Military and Naval Services. What is required seems to me to be an independent tribunal to deal with all disputes between public servants and their Departments.

The Indian Government has to deplore the loss of the Viceroy's two State elephants, both of these renowned creatures having died of anthrax at Meerut. They were a magnificent pair, and remarkable for their gentleness and sagacity. One of these elephants is believed to have been employed in State pageants since the days of Lord Wellesley, and the other was used by Lord Dalhousie.

The other day I referred to an official circular which has been issued confidentially, in condemnation of the Parliamentary petition of the Staff Corps officers. The following is the full text of this document, which is highly characteristic of the official attitude towards movements of this kind. It is childish to talk of the statements in the Staff Corps circular as "erroneous, misleading, and calculated to promote discontent," for the discontent notoriously existed before the circular; and how could men in the Service be possibly "misled" by any statements as to their own position? There is no valid reason that I can see why the servants of the State, when unjustly treated, should not petition Parliament, and if such a course is "inconsistent with the traditions of the Service," &c., it is a matter for congratulation that new traditions and a better spirit are being introduced:—

From the Adjutant-General in India to the General Officers Commanding Districts.

PROMOTION IN THE INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The attention of the Commander-in-Chief in India has been drawn to an anonymous circular with the above title, in which officers of the Indian Staff Corps are urged to petition Parliament to the effect that "they are most disadvantageously situated as regards rank, promotion, pay, and professional prospects."

His Excellency feels obliged, in the interests of discipline, to point out that this circular contains erroneous and misleading statements calculated to promote discontent, and that the procedure it suggests is inconsistent with the traditions of the Service and the spirit which should prevail in the Army.

It is, however, open to any officer who thinks himself aggrieved to represent the facts of his case through the proper channel for the consideration of the Commander-in-Chief and Government of India.

(By order),

(Signed) W. GALBRAITH, Major-General,
Adjutant-General in India.

My remarks in *Truth* of the 26th ult. on the claims of the Field Artillery for increase of pay have induced another officer to give me his views on a kindred subject, viz., the pay of the Mountain Artillery. My correspondent, an officer who has served with distinction in the Mountain Artillery in India, while agreeing with me in my estimate of the claims put forward on behalf of the Field Artillery, is of opinion that the pay of the Mountain Artillery should be increased. He remarks that:—

The officers and men are selected for the Mountain branch in the same way as for the Horse Artillery; that the chances of home service are small, as out of our ten Mountain batteries only one is in England; and finally, that the work which falls on the men—who have to attend to animals like cavalry, and yet to march on foot like infantry—is far harder than that of any other branch of the Royal Regiment, or, indeed, of any other corps in the Army.

I have made careful inquiry into these matters, and find that my correspondent's statement of them is substantially correct. He proves the case of the Mountain Artillery for increase of pay, so far as the rank and file are concerned, but fails, I think, to do the same for the officers. I can, however, supply this omission on his part. I learn that, though supplied with horses, the officers and other mounted men in Mountain batteries invariably go on foot on the line of march, *pour encourager les autres*. When manœuvring, or when required for any special duty, they ride; otherwise they walk. This seems to me a wise and reasonable rule, and its observance puts the officers upon the same footing as the men as regards the claim for increase of pay. I, therefore, agree with my correspondent that all ranks of the Mountain branch should be paid on the same scale as Horse Artillery.

My correspondent then proceeds to criticise the officering of the Mountain battery at home, and also the recently-issued "Manual of Mountain Artillery." On the former point he complains that vacancies in the home battery are always filled up by the appointment of officers who have had no previous experience in the Mountain branch; on the latter, that the "Manual" is incomplete, and opposed in many points to received opinions. I have investigated both these matters, and find that the majority of the officers now serving in the Mountain battery in England, have had previous experience in other Mountain batteries. As to the "Manual," it is unquestionably incomplete, and in some respects not in harmony with the views of many eminent Mountain Artillery officers, both in our own and other Armies; but these defects will presumably be promptly corrected by our Mountain gunners in India; and, in any case, a categorical criticism of any War Office publication would hardly interest the great majority of my readers.

AN INDIAN VENTURE.

At last Friday's (Dec. 4) meeting of shareholders in the Army, Navy, and Civil Service Co-operative Society of India, an amendment was carried to the effect that the report and balance-sheet should only be adopted subject to no further call being made without the sanction of the meeting of shareholders. For my part, I do not see how the Company can, with its present resources, carry on the business satisfactorily, and it would have been preferable to have acted on my suggestion to appoint a committee of inspection, and to have raised further capital if the result of the investigation had been such as to warrant the continuation of the business. Unfortunately, it was Mr. Shorrock, the agent of the promoter, who moved the appointment of a committee of shareholders—a circumstance which doubtless militated against its adoption. The decision now taken by the shareholders at best puts off the evil day, and I am afraid that when next this 'Indian Venture" is heard of it will not be favourably.

At the moment of going to press, the following communication from Bombay has come to hand:—

Sir,—In your issue of October 29 you give publicity to a letter from the London Manager of the Army, Navy, and Civil Service Co-operative Society of India, Ltd., reflecting on certain accounts said to have been furnished by us. Our reply we have published in the Indian papers. We enclose herewith a cutting. (The letter addressed to the *Bombay Gazette*). Your paper being widely circulated in India, the letter referred to is calculated to do us an injury; we trust, therefore, you will give equal publicity to our reply in an early issue.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, November 20. SWIFT & FARROW.

I publish this letter without comment, reserving to myself the right to recur to it and to other communications just received from India with reference to this Company.

AT the annual sitting of the French Geographical Society, at Nantes, on Dec. 4, M. Lemenant Deschenais delivered a warmly applauded address on the necessity of French schools in Egypt as a means of combating British influence in that country.

AN Indore correspondent sends us the following "instance of the disregard of officials towards execution of his Highness' orders":—"His Highness the Maharaja some time ago ordered that receipts for payments of revenues should be granted by the Hoozoor Treasury to the district officers, by the district officers to the Sopdars and Izardars of villages, and by the latter to the cultivators, in order to save complications and confusion in accounts. It has now come to his Highness' notice that the system of granting receipts has been confined to the district officers and to Sopdars and Izardars only, and that no receipts are granted by Sopdars and Izardars to the cultivators. Further, when his Highness enquired whether *full* effect had been given to his orders in this matter, he was assured by officials concerned that they had been fully executed, although that was not the case. Stringent orders, however, are now issued to give full effect to this beneficent reform introduced by his Highness the Maharaja."

THE ANTI-OPIUM AGITATION.

A LARGELY-ATTENDED public meeting was held in Exeter Hall on Dec. 4 for the purpose of welcoming Mr. Cheok Hong Cheong (Superintendent of Church Missions at Melbourne, Victoria) and Miss Soonderbai Powar (of Bombay), who are visiting this country for the purpose of protesting, on behalf of their fellow-countrymen and women in China and India, against the continuance of the British opium traffic. The Rev. H. W. Webb-Peploe (St. Paul's, Onslowsquare) presided, supported by the guests of the evening, Sir J. W. Pease, M.P., and others interested in the movement, letters expressing regret at inability to be present being received from Lord Polwarth, Lord Kinnaird, Sir Harry Verney, Mr. W. S. Caine, &c.

In opening the proceedings the Chairman said the question they had met to consider did not seem to have taken that hold of the Church of England which it should have done, and which it would do when the clergy were fully informed on the matter, and thus led to act on the right side. It was said that this was a question of finance, but if it was right that the traffic should be suppressed then it should be done, whatever the cost. (Cheers.) Their forefathers paid £20,000,000 to free the slaves, and surely in these days, when the wealth of the country had doubled, they ought not to hesitate to make a similar sacrifice. (Cheers.)

Mr. Cheong, who met with a hearty welcome, spoke from experience gained among the Chinese, both at home and in Melbourne, of the detrimental and often fatal results which attended indulgence in the drug, and announced, amid cheers, that the Government of Victoria had drafted a measure restricting the cultivation and importation of opium, and inflicting penalties upon those who kept smoking-dens or frequented them. He appealed to his audience to heed the cry of the perishing, and go to their rescue, earning thereby not only the gratitude of the victims, but the reward of Him whose reward they valued most. (Cheers.)

Miss Soonderbai Powar drew a piteous picture of the results which attended the use of opium in India, where it was the fruitful cause of infanticide, suicide, and other evils. She brought many messages from the women of India to the people of England, asking for help in this time of difficulty. If, said Miss Powar, a man knocked down another and robbed him because he needed money he was sent to prison, what then should be done to a Christian Government which was knocking down millions of men and women for the same reason.

Mr. Alfred S. Dyer, of the *Bombay Guardian*, quoted statistics showing that the use of opium had greatly increased in that presidency. The consumption of opium in the Bombay Presidency in 1876-77 was 24,765lb. In the year 1889-90, the last for which a report has been issued, the consumption of the poison had increased by 549 per cent.

Other speakers followed, and the subjoined resolution was adopted:—

This meeting, representing the aroused conscience of the nation, in view of the fact that the traffic in opium carried on by the British Government of India brings upon countless numbers of our fellow men in China, India and Burmah physical and moral degradation, and upon their innocent families unutterable misery and ruin, is a grievous hindrance to the spread of the Gospel, by identifying this professedly Christian country with the sin of propagating an odious vice, and also dries up the sources of legitimate commerce, calls upon the Government to immediately direct the stoppage of the growth, manufacture, and sale of opium in India, except for strictly medicinal purposes and its exports therefrom, in harmony with the vote of the House of Commons of April 10 last, which condemned this traffic as "morally indefensible." This meeting further expresses its conviction that the people of the United Kingdom will not hesitate to repeat a sacrifice similar to that by which they put an end to negro slavery in British Colonies, and to give such moderate temporary assistance to the Indian Exchequer as may be needed to enable the Government of India wholly and at once to dispense with the revenue from the opium trade, without placing any fresh burdens upon the people of that country.

Mr. Cheok Hong Cheong, addressing a meeting at Upper Holloway on Dec. 3, said he had been implored by thousands of victims of the opium traffic to do his best to persuade the English Government to entirely suppress it. Twenty-five millions of victims were held in its grasp, involving 100,000,000 of innocent wives and children. If not suppressed, it was possible it might become the great plague of the world, for at the present time there were more than 2,000 European victims smoking it as the Chinese smoke it, and others who took it in the form of morphia. At the same meeting Dr. Pringle (Bengal Army) made an earnest appeal for the suppression of the opium curse. Hard work acted as a preventive to opium smoking (he said), but since the irrigation of large tracts of land in India labour had been much reduced, and consequently this pernicious habit had been more freely indulged in. A resolution memorialising the Government to suppress the traffic was unanimously agreed to.

A Missionary Conference, in connection with the London Baptist Association, was held on Dec. 8, at Stamford-hill, at which addresses were delivered by Mrs. Rouse (of Calcutta) and Miss Angas, and a resolution was unanimously carried condemning the opium traffic. In the evening a public meeting was addressed by Miss Ewing (of Dacca) and Mrs. Armstrong (of Burma).

PRESIDENT HARRISON'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS.

PRESIDENT Harrison's message to the Congress of the United States was presented on Dec. 9. Its great length will militate against its general public perusal. After referring to Reciprocity Treaties, with the hope that further arrangements of the kind will be shortly made, the President remarks that if the Behring Sea agreement could have been earlier reached it would have been more effective, but it had, nevertheless, greatly diminished the destruction of seals. Regarding the lynching of Italians at New Orleans, he said it was a most deplorable and discreditable incident, but he hoped a friendly solution with Italy was attainable. With respect to Chili, he said that no official complaint had been made of the conduct of Mr. Egan; and as to the attack on the seamen of the Baltimore, he regretted the offensive tone of the reply of the Chilian Government to the note from the United States. He hoped on the conclusion of the inquiry that an adequate reply would be received, and if he were disappointed in this respect he would send a special message to Congress. Adverting to the anti-foreign outbreak in China, the President declared that it had caused deep concern in the United States in view of the numerous Americans in that country. The United States will insist on China continuing the protective and punitive measures heretofore applied. The M'Kinley Tariff, the President thinks, has largely realised the predictions of its friends. During the year ended Sept. 30 the total value of imports and exports was 1,748,000,000 dols., being the largest amount in the history of the United States. The next largest is that of 1890, when the figures were 1,647,000,000dols. During the year the imports of merchandise have amounted to 825,000,000dols., being an increase of more than 11,000,000dols. over the preceding year, when there were unusually large operations in anticipation of the new tariff. Alluding to the silver question, the President recommends that a full trial should be given to the existing laws, and that business interests should be spared the distressing influence which threats of radical changes always impart. He opposes free coinage, which, he declares, would place business on a silver basis. The President continues:—"I believe that the majority of our people earnestly desire that full coinage use should be made of silver as soon as other nations co-operate and a ratio be fixed. The business of the world requires both metals. I endeavoured by official and unofficial agents closely to observe the state of public sentiment in Europe, and I did not find it to be such as would have justified me in proposing an international conference. I am sure, however, that there is a growing sentiment in Europe in favour of a larger use of silver, and I know of no more effectual way of promoting this than by the accumulation of gold in this coutry. The scarcity of gold reserves in Europe would be the most persuasive argument for the use of silver. The net loss of gold in the fiscal year was nearly 68,000,000dols. With the movement of the crops the return began of 20,000,000 on Dec 1, and recovered at New York 28,000,000dols., which I believe will, during the winter and spring, be largely increased." The strengthening of the navy is strongly advocated, twenty-four war ships of all classes being now in course of construction.

THE London correspondent of the Dublin *Freeman's Journal* says:—There are rumours of a very singular divorce suit which will shortly be heard at the Royal Courts, in which the respondent is a gentleman well known in military circles A curious feature of the case and one that gave rise to some remarkable incidents which will be duly described in court, is that the same private detective was, as stated, employed both by the petitioner and correspondent.

MISS. FLORENCE ST. JOHN'S DIVORCE SUIT.

DUPLANY *vs.* DUPLANY (COHEN INTERVENING).

IN the Divorce Court on Saturday (Dec. 5) before Mr. Justice Jeune and a special jury, Margaret Florence Duplany (more generally known as Miss Florence St. John) petitioned for the dissolution of her marriage with Claude Marius Duplany (M. Marius) on the ground of his cruelty and adultery. The respondent pleaded a denial of both charges, and further pleaded desertion by the petitioner and adultery by her with Arthur Cohen, the intervener. The petitioner replied by pleading a denial of both charges, and the intervener pleaded a denial of having committed adultery with the petitioner.

Sir Charles Russell, Q. C., Mr. Inderwick, Q. C., and Mr. Henry Kisch appeared for the petitioner; Mr. Gill for respondent; and Mr. E. F. Studd for the intervener.

The case has created an extraordinary amount of interest, which is accounted for by the circumstances that the petitioner and the respondent are well-known performers in light opera, and that both have figured in more than one previous divorce cause. From the opening of the petitioner's leading counsel and her own evidence it was shown on Saturday that when fourteen years and seven months old the lady was married to a Mr. St. John. He died in about three years after their marriage. She then took to singing in the provinces, and married a Mr. Smith. About the end of the year 1878 or the year 1879 she was engaged at the Strand Theatre to play the leading female part in "Madame Favart." At the rehearsal of this piece she first met Duplany, who was a married man. She then lived in lodgings at Kentish Town, and her mother kept a boarding-house in Woburn-place. Duplany lived near the mother's house, and the petitioner removed into it from Kentish Town. Soon after she and Duplany commenced living together in another part of the metropolis. In 1885 Mr. Smith brought a suit against his wife and Duplany for adultery, and a decree *nisi* was pronounced. This was followed by a suit on the part of Mrs. Duplany against her husband for his desertion of her and his adultery with Mrs. Smith, and Mrs. Duplany obtained a decree *nisi*. Both decrees having been in due course made absolute, Duplany and Mrs. Smith were married on Dec. 25, 1885, at the registry office, Wannsworth. With the exception of short intervals of separation they cohabited until Sept. 28, 1888, when she finally left him, the reason for so doing, according to her account, being that she could no longer bear his cruelty. There is one child of the marriage. Whether Mr. Smith is alive or dead Mrs. Duplany professed herself to be unable to tell when a question on the point was put to her by Mr. Gill. That the former Mrs. Duplany is alive, or was at the end of 1887, seems certain, for in reply to a letter from the petitioner accusing him of having her watched about that time by detectives at Monte Carlo, the respondent assured her by letter that it was not her he had watched but his first wife to whom had been confided the charge of his and that first wife's daughter. According to Sir Charles Russell there could be no doubt that the petitioner and the respondent had not gone on well together from an early date after their marriage. Quarrels soon arose between them, caused, she alleged, by his intemperate habits, and by his demands on her for money. She appeared to have not only been in receipt of very high salaries, but to have been very successful in investments and speculations. She purchased the lease of one house in Wellington-road, St. John's Wood, and bought another house there outright. She also purchased a house at Brighton and subsequently sold it, realising £2,000 by this transaction. She alleged that she had kept up the houses in which she and the respondent had lived; and the counsel opened that the respondent's demands on her for money reached such considerable sums as £600, £700, and £800. She said she had complained of his abusive language and neglect of her previously to the end of 1886, but it was not till about then or 1887 that his cruelty took the shape of actual violence. It has been stated that he pleaded a denial of both cruelty and adultery; but before her case was opened Mr. Gill announced that adultery by his client would not be contested at the hearing. The learned counsel said, however, that Mr. Duplany would contend that there had been no adultery by him until after the petitioner's desertion of him. On this, Sir Charles Russell observed that he would give evidence of the cruelty and of the adultery which was now admitted, but would not go into the cross charges against the petitioner until the respondent had offered some evidence to support them. The acts of physical violence spoken to by the petitioner were a slap in the face at Brighton, throwing a watch at her when she and the respondent were at Baden-Baden in 1888, and on Sept. 26 in that year at Wellington road giving her a violent blow which knocked her against a table with the result that temporary injury was done to her spine. She complained much of her husband cursing and using obscene language. It was put to her by Mr. Gill that she was herself addicted to both, but she emphatically denied that she had ever indulged in either the one or the other. She said that the worst names she had ever called the respondent were "a cad" and "a blackguard" A letter written by her after the separation, in which she stated that she had heard from two persons that the respondent was trying to "blackmail" Mr. Harry Marks, was put to her by Mr. Gill, who severely questioned her as to the names of her authorities. After considerable pressure by counsel, and efforts by herself to refresh her memory, she mentioned two names as those of gentlemen who had given her information on the subject, but said that "blackmail" was her own term. She admitted that in December, 1887, and early in 1888 she was much in the society of Lady Euston and Mr. Arthur Cohen, the intervener, at Monte Carlo, the later being, she said, the sub-editor of a financial newspaper, and he stated that in March, 1888, her husband joined her at Monte Carlo and brought her home; but she denied that she knew he came there to bring her home, and that, in order to provide funds for his journey, he had been obliged to pawn some of his jewellery. She said that Cohen visited about four times at the house in which she and her husband were living after their return from the Riviera, and that Mr. Duplany did not object to him. Cohen was a gentleman, but she did not say to her husband, "Cohen is a gentleman, but you are a d——d French pauper." Cohen gave her a present of a dog. He gave her jewellery also—just like other people. He gave her a brooch, a barcelet, a ring—about half-a-dozen articles of jewellery altogether. There were diamonds in some of those articles. The day after the final assault by her husband, which injured her so much, she went out. She had promised to join Lady Euston at dinner and she kept her promise. They dined at the Cafe Royal. Mr. Cohen was one of the party. After dinner they all went to the Lyceum, and from the theatre they went to Gow's where they supped. The party tried to cheer her up, but only partially succeeded. The watch now handed her by counsel was very like the watch thrown at her by her husband. She believed it was the same. Certainly it had not been given to her by Duplany. It had belonged to her first husband. She did buy another watch at Baden-Baden on the day Duplany threw the one in court at her, but that was after the occurrence. She gave 20s. for the one she bought. She bought it for their child. It was true that the child was only about a year and a half old at the time, but she bought the watch to keep for him. The watch Duplany threw at her passed along one side of her head. She received a number of letters, and now identified them, which Duplany wrote to her after she left him. In several of them he implored her forgiveness, and asked her to renew cohabitation for the sake of their child, and promised that if she did so he would do everything in his power to make her happy. She refused, and on her suggestion there were negotiations for a deed of separation; but having received information of the adultery which she subsequently charged against him in the petition, she broke off these negotiations. On receipt of her letter charging him with blackmailing Harry Marks, her husband wrote to her stating over and over in emphatic terms that the charge was a lie. Neither Harry Marks himself nor Cohen had told her that her husband was trying to blackmail Marks.

In a speech of some length Mr. Gill forcibly discussed the proceedings of the petitioner, stated the defence of his own client, and indicated the evidence on which the jury would be asked to find the cross charges proved. He said that a more preposterous and impudent case than that put forward for the petitioner had never been laid before a jury. The respondent had nothing to gain by any verdict that the jury could return except the establishing of the character for which during a professional career in this country of twenty-five years the numerous friends who still stood by him had always given him credit. It was not so with the vindictive and unscrupulous woman, who said her husband had obtained money from her by false pretences, and that she had been informed that he was trying to blackmail Mr. Harry Marks, and who on her own admission had called him a cad, a blackguard, and a thief. A verdict and a decree of the Court in her favour would enable her to rid herself of the man of whom she professed to have been very fond, and to get a fourth husband who could better assist her in that pursuit which her leading passion—namely, the acquiring of money.

The first witness called after the conclusion of Mr. Gill's speech was the respondent himself, who denied all the charges of cruelty, and attributing the quarrels and estrangement between himself and his wife to her acquaintance with Cohen. He admitted that he had had angry words with his wife, but swore that he had never threatened or struck her. The respondent positively denied the first assault charged against him in the petition—namely, that he threw the contents of a saltcellar at his wife. As to the second—the alleged throwing a watch at her—he said that on the occasion referred to by her in her evidence as that on which he did so there were words between them as to Cohen. She got into a great rage and said, "Cohen is a gentleman, but you are a——French pauper." Provoked by such language he dashed the watch on the floor; but the allegation that he threw it at her was untrue. They made friends at lunch on the same day, and afterwards, while they were out walking, she bought the 20s. watch and gave it to him. As to the third alleged act of violence—slapping her face and pushing her into a chair at Brighton—he denied it, and also the further allegation that he was drunk at the time she said it occurred. In the August of the year 1889 he made the acquaintance of Maria Luella

THE BETROTHAL OF THE DUKE OF CLARENCE.

It was announced on Monday (Dec. 6) that the Duke of Clarence and Avondale was engaged to be married to his cousin, the Princess Victoria Mary of Teck. Congratulatory telegrams have been pouring into Marlborough House from all parts of the country and abroad; the Press references to the forthcoming event have been of a very cordial nature, and in all classes of society in London the liveliest interest is being taken in the betrothal. The Duke went to Windsor and obtained Her Majesty's sanction to the marriage; and the Queen visited Marlborough House for the purpose of congratulating the Prince and Princess of Wales. Princess Victoria arrived from Luton Hoo, and, after being cordially cheered in the streets, was affectionately greeted. The Duke of Clarence afterwrrds left for Norfolk, on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Fife at Castle Rising, and Princess Victoria left for Richmond Park.

The Duke of Clarence some time ago paid marked attention to "Princess May," as she is known and they have lately been very much in each other's company. The Duke, it is said, made his proposal to Princess Victoria Mary in Mdme. de Falbe's boudoir, during an interval in a dance which was given at Luton Hoo and which was attended by some 200 guests, including parties from most of the houses in the neighbourhood. The Queen has greatly favoured His Royal Highness's suit, and had the Princess on a visit to her during Her Majesty's last stay in Scotland. The Duke of Clarence also had the best wishes of his father and mother, the Prince ane Princess of Wales. The Queen invited the two young people to pay her a visit at Windsor Castle.

Speaking at the Civil Service banquet held at the Hotel Metropole on December 9, the Prince of Wales said the engagement of his eldest son had gratified every member of the Royal family, and the culminating point was that it had received the approval of the nation. His Royal Highness was glad to think that the Duke of Clarence and Avondale would marry one who, born and bred in England, had the feelings of an Englishwoman.

The first public appearance of Princess May since her engagement was made at Mortlake, when the Princess, accompanied by the Duke and Duchess of Teck, attended a concert in aid of the Surrey Convalescent Home. The hall was crowded, and the bride-elect met with a most hearty reception.

Princess Mary Adelaide, Duchess of Teck, and His Highness the Duke of Teck, being unable immediately to answer the innumerable letters they have received, desire through the medium of the press to testify their deep sense of gratitude for the universal expression of congratulation on the engagement of their daughter, the Princess Victoria.

A movement is to be started at once among the non-commissioned officers and men of the 10th Hussars to present Major, Prince Albert Victor with a suitable wedding gift.

Lord Mayor, who is a Welshman, is taking steps to convene a meeting representative of Wales at the Mansion House at an early date, for the purpose of representing a suitable offering on the part of the Principality to the Duke of Clarence and Avondale and the Princess May.

The *Times*, referring to the announcement of the engagement, says nothing more closely touching the sentiment which binds together the British nation and the ruling dynasty has occurred since the marriage of the Prince of Wales himself, or, perhaps, since his narrow escape from death just twenty years ago. The entrance of the eldest son of the Prince of Wales into the married state is an event with an important bearing on the monarchical system as established by law and upheld by opinion in this country. It provides, the journal hopes, for the continuance, in the direct line, of the heirs of the Crown under the Act of Settlement, and it furnishes a practical guarantee for the fulfilment of that object, such as never has been forthcoming since that great statutory bulwark of our Monarchical constitution became law. Never since the Revolution has the eldest son of the Heir-Apparent, in the lifetime of his father and of the reigning Sovereign, become a married man. The descent of the British Crown has been auspiciously brought to pass, during the past two centuries, in spite of frequent breaks in the direct line as well as of other causes of anxiety; but it is obvious that Monarchy works most smoothly when it descends according to the acknowledged canons of immediate inheritance. Hence the prospect of the maintenance of the male line is felt to be a subject for national congratulation; and, on public as well as personal grounds, the Duke of Clarence's marriage will be heartily welcomed throughout these islands.

SOME GOSSIP ABOUT THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS.

The Duke of Clarence and Princess Victoria Mary of Teck are "second cousins once removed," and are both descended from George III., thus:—

George III.

Duke of Kent.	Prince Adolphus Frederic.
Queen Victoria.	Princess Mary of Teck.
Prince of Wales.	Princess Victoria Mary.
Duke of Clarence.	

It has been remarked that the Duke of Clarence is several years older than the Prince of Wales was when he married; but he is still younger than all the Prince of Wales's brothers were at the time of their marriage. The Prince of Wales was only in his twenty-second year when he married the Princess Alexandra of Denmark; while the Duke of Edinburgh waited till he was thirty, and the Duke of Connaught and the Duke of Albany till they were twenty-nine before entering the married state.

Needless to say, many stories are current about the Prince; for instance, there is the amusing story about a certain letter from the Queen to Prince Albert Victor, which realised the sum of £16 at a recent sale. It appears that His Royal Highness when a boy found himself like other boys, short of pocket-money, whereupon he wrote to his grandmamma to ask for further supplies. These alas! were not granted, but the letter of advice which the youthful spendthrift received instead was written in Her Majesty's own handwriting, and might therefore on that account be said to have "money in it." Her astute grandson, adds the veracious chronicler, accordingly disposed of it for the sum of 30s., and the buyer's investment seems to have turned out a very profitable one. Then again there is the story (told by Mr. Herbert Vivian) of how the Prince and Mr. Oscar Browning were once locked by a mischievous undergraduate in Mr. Browning's bath-room at Cambridge; and the anecdote that when His Highness was taken round Trinity by Dr. Thompson when he first "went up" Dr. Thompson showed him, among other pictures, a portrait of himself as Master of Trinity by Mr. Herkomer. "Ah!" the Prince is reported to have said. Oh, yes. Another old master, I suppose?" But all the stories agree in making out their hero to be a Prince of the genial and kindly disposition that might be expected to show itself in the son of the Prince of Wales.

The Princess Victoria Mary, who is the only daughter of the Princess Mary Adelaide and the Duke of Teck, was born on the 26th May, 1867. her full names being Victoria Mary Augusta Louise Olga Pauline Claudine Agnes. "One who knows the Princess well" writes in the *Daily Telegraph*:—

I was not surprised to hear of the betrothal of Princess May of Teck. It is no secret that the match has been for some time in the mind of the Queen. It has been represented to her that the marriage would be most popular in the country; and when Princess May went to Balmoral a short time ago, we all thought the announcement would shortly appear. There is nothing to say of the Princess that is not good. I should not call her a brilliant girl, but she is perfectly charming. There are other persons who know her more intimately than myself, and they all agree with me that she is a most devoted daughter and affectionate sister. Her brothers adore her. You seldom hear her say much, but she strikes you as possessing an immense amount of good sense, wisdom, and strength of character. It is in her own home and the surroundings of her quiet useful life that you see her at her best. She has been extremely well educated at home; she is economical in her habits; and does everything possible to make people about her happy. The Duchess of Cambridge was devoted to her; the Duke himself is very fond of her: and I believe the Prince of Wales admires her very much. Princess May is an excellent musician, and she sketches a little. She has always been fond of riding and driving, and, in fact, all those exercises that the best English girls adopt. Having lived very much among her own people, she has not had many friends of her own, but everyone who goes to White Lodge brings away pleasant recollections of her kindly and intellectual hospitality. She has been of immense assistance to her mother, not only at home, but in connection with several philanthropic works, not the least successful being the Working Guild for Ladies, in the management of which I hear that the Princess has displayed the most thorough business-like qualities I could mention several instances that have come within my own knowledge of her practical sympathy. One is eloquent and typical of the rest. An old servant had been promised assistance, and wrote to remind the family of it. Without troubling her mother with the letter Princess May sent the old retainer the amount promised out of her own dress-money and destroyed the application.

THE RUSSELL MATRIMONIAL CASE.

When the hearing of this case was resumed on Friday, Lord Russell was questioned by Sir E. Clarke as to several entries in his diary. On June 8 the entry was—"Talk with M. in the garden. Still making a fuss about Ascot, &c., but submissive and quiet." On the 10th he wrote—"M. refuses to leave on Saturday. I refuse to go to Lady Salisbury's; faints, and then gets hysterical; sleeps with nurse." On the 11th this entry was made—"M. tries to go to London; but too ill; refuses to see me; gets worse and worse; send for Bo (Lady Scott); send for Rushworth (the doctor); he says hysterics; we don't go to Lady Salisbury's; Godson come; M. sleeps with Bo." On the 12th the Earl wrote—"M. ill and still very silly. She goes to Pembroke Lodge; Bo stays with me."

The re-examination of Lord Russell was then proceeded with by Sir C. Russell. He said that during their married life Lady Russell was frequently visited by Lady Scott and Mrs. "Dick" Russell.

Alluding to the paragraph in the appeal to Mr. Roberts, the President interjected that if this matter had come before him there would have been a short shrift for it. It ought to have been put into definite shape as a criminal charge, or one of gross indecency, or it ought to have been struck out of the proceedings.

Re-examination continued: Now, with regard to this pitiable incident in connection with the woman Williams. Was it, to your knowledge, until published yesterday, at all known in Teddington?—No, Sir Charles, it was not.

Was it known to anyone except to the Williamses, yourself, your wife, and Lady Scott, and any person to whom they may have mentioned it, so far as you are aware?—No, it was not.

And did this young woman continue to live, and, up to yesterday, was she still living, with her family at Teddington?—She was.

So far as you know, has any public reproach been put upon her at all?—No, I have heard no public reproach.

Dr. Norman Rushworth, examined by Mr. Inderwick, Q. C., said he had attended Lady Russell on various occasions before and since her marriage. He was called on June 11 and found her emotional and hysterical.

Is she a hysterical subject?—She is, certainly, in my opinion. But whether the hysteria was caused by dysmenorrhœa or not, he was not in a position to give a decided opinion.

Cross-examined by Sir Edward Clarke: Lady Russell made some complaints to him about her husband, making general charges of cruelty against him.

Annie Moore, examined by Sir C. Russell, said she lived with Lord and Lady Russell as housemaid from the time of the marriage till they separated in June. She was still in the service of Lord Russell. She had not had many opportunities of seeing Lord and Lady Russell together; but, so far as she had had opportunities of observing, she had never seen anything harsh or cruel on his part towards her. She had never seen Lady Russell towards the servants' water-closets. Lady Russell herself directed witness to attend to these, at his lordship's direction. Sarah Desmond, kitchenmaid, and Janet Marsh, housemaid, corroborated the evidence of Annie Moore.

Mr. Arthur Kemp, member of a firm of wine merchants, said the total quantity of wine sent to Lord Russell on the occasion referred to in the case was fifty-four dozen, which would occupy between four and five hours to stack.

Annie Moore recalled, in answer to Sir C. Butt, said during the time she was at Eaton-square (three months) she always put the requisites in the closets.

Sir C. Butt: Did you ever know Lady Russell to do it?

Witness: Never, my lord.

Albert Shephard, footman, examined by Sir C. Russell, said he never saw any act of disrespect or cruelty on the part of Lord Russell to his wife, and never saw Lady Russell looking after any one of the closets. Cross-examined by Sir E. Clarke witness said he always knew his lordship to demean himself as a gentleman would in his bearing towards her ladyship.

This closed the evidence on both sides.

ADDRESSES TO THE JURY.

Sir C. Russell, in an impassioned speech, said the case ought never to have been brought into court. It was supported not merely by exaggerations but in many instances by grossly untrue evidence. It was a case in which it was sought to terrorise Lord Russell and prevent him going into that court by vain threats of exposure. He again denounced the introduction of what he described as a charge against Lord Russell and Mr. Roberts put forward with devilish ingenuity. In his forensic prudence the Solicitor-General disclaimed making the charge, but he could not escape from it, because his client, when in the witness-box, said she did make it. But the examination and cross-examination of Lord Russell and Mr. Roberts had blown the infamous accusation to the winds. This woman did not stop at the charge against them. On her instructions, her husband was cross-examined upon circumstances in his past life which had nothing whatever to do with his conduct as a husband, but which were raked up for the purpose of prejudicing the jury against him. He was cross-examined about his having been sent down from Oxford, a fact which he communicated to Lady Scott, his wife's mother, before the marriage; but, more cruel still, he was cross-examined on a matter which, before the marriage, he communicated to Lady Scott and his future wife, and in this instance a poor young woman's reputation was ruthlessly sacrificed for the contemptible purpose of endeavouring to still further prejudice Lord Russell in the eyes of the men who had to try the issue in the case. If, after what they had heard in evidence, the jury were not prepared to scout a claim based on exaggeration, misrepresentation, deceit, and malice, no words of his could induce them to do so. (Applause.)

The Solicitor-General, in reply, said that for the charge that Lady Russel made in the witness-box neither he nor Lady Russell was responsible. It was when Sir Charles Russell was putting upon her the strongest pressure and the coercion of his cross-examination that he wrung from her the suggestion which neither by her nor by her counsel had been put forward as a charge till that moment. He wished then to state, expressly and distinctly, that in his view there was no ground for any such charge as that which had been so often alluded to. The learned counsel then applied himself to arguing that the evidence in support of the petition and the entries in Lord Russell's diary established the case against him. His learned friend had said this was nothing more than an attempt to get alimony. It was the fact that since the institution of that suit no application whatever had been made for alimony, and Lord Russell was obliged to admit that in the witness-box. Supposing that Lady Russell had been content to live on her income, and that without any excuse in that Court, she lived apart from her husband, the gentlemen of the jury knew the world well enough to recognise that she would expose herself to censure, and that the world would believe that she must be in fault. No one could think that she would willingly, or on legal grounds, give up all the advantages which marriage with Earl Russell bestowed. Her health and spirit had been broken and crushed. If she had to live with Lord Russel her health would be seriously and permanently injured. Lord Russell, he maintained, had commenced his married life as he intended to continue, and so they find him a few days after his marriage ordering his wife about as a servant. Petitioner was there seeking protection; though the petitioner, she was in reality defending herself. Sir Charles Russell had tried to alter the position of parties, and by forcing her to make a charge in the witness-box, leave Lord Russell before the jury as a party who was defending himself against that charge. He trusted, however, that the jury would see through the device, and that, though they could not restore Lady Russell to that freedom which she enjoyed before her marriage, they could, by bringing a clear and intelligent judgment to bear on this case, return a verdict which would entitle her to a judicial separation, and so relieve her by law from the obligation of living with a husband who had shown such a disregard for her health and happiness. (Applause.)

THE JUDGE'S SUMMING-UP.—VERDICT.

His lordship then commenced summing-up. He said that if all the conduct imputed to Lord Russell with regard to his wife were held to be proved, undoubtedly there was a case of cruelty sufficient to establish Lady Russell's right to the relief she claimed. Any one of the solitary acts, however, would not be sufficient. His lordship could not agree with Sir Charles Russell in his statement that the suit had only been instituted for the purpose of obtaining an allowance from Lord Russell. Coming to the charges, some of them rested on the testimony of the wife alone. They were contradicted by the husband, and the best mode of dealing with them was to throw them out of consideration altogether; it were utterly and absolutely unsafe to do otherwise. He would first look at the charges which were wholly uncorroborated. First, there was the charge that Lord Russel kept his wife standing from ten o'clock till sometimes three o'clock in the morning by his desk while he wrote his accounts, her duty being to cast up the accounts and make notes standing at the desk. He did not think that was worth considering. Next, they had the story of the wine, of which some corroboration might have been given, but it was not. Lord Russell had not called the butler, nor had Lady Russell, but from what they had heard perhaps he would not have been a favourable witness. Then they came to the incident of the cat, of which there was no corroboration, and he would not, therefore, trouble them with that. However, there were three charges which were wholly uncorroborated. And now he came to a fourth, the story about the water-closets; not a servant in the house, not a witness had been called, to corroborate her as to that. But he thought it was a material fact for them to consider whether that was not merely uncorroborated, but disproved. But that was a matter for them to consider, and he thought that it was a very grave one, because if they believed that the charge was not proved, then it was a wicked and a false and malignant allegation made by Lady Russell for the sole purpose of injuring her husband, well knowing it to be untrue. And if they believed that statement was false, how could they believe anything else that Lady Russell had said? In conclusion, his Lordship condemned in the strongest terms the insinuations which had been made against Earl Russell for which there was not the slightest foundation, and the cruel, reckless, and unwarrantable manner in which Mr. Roberts's name had been used. The jury, after an absence of fifty-five minutes, returned the verdict that the Earl had not been guilty of cruelty to the Countess Russell, a result which was received in Court by loud and continued cheering.

Messrs. Griffinhoofe and Brewster, writing from 11, New-inn, Strand, under date of Dec. 4, say:—In justice to our client, Miss Williams, whose name has been dragged into this case in Lord Russell's evidence, we trust that you will allow us to say that upon seeing this morning's paper she came to us and indignantly denied that Lord Russell had succeeded in seducing her, or that various other statements of his were correct, and instructed us to take all necessary steps to enable her to prove her statement."

THE CHARGE OF RECEIVING INDIAN STAMPS.

George Henry Humphries, described as the manager of the Exchange Department at Messrs. Cook and Son's tourist agency, of Gracechurch Street, and James Frederick Clarke, a stevedore's labourer, of Chantler Road, Custom House, Victoria Docks, were charged before Sir John Bridge, at Bow Street Police Court, on Dec. 7, with being concerned in feloniously receiving a number of two-anna stamps, knowing them to have been stolen. Mr. Blanchard Wontner prosecuted; Mr. Hood appeared for Humphries; Mr. Crawshaw for Clarke; and Mr. J. P. Grain watched the case on behalf of Messrs. Cook and Son. The stamps were alleged to have been stolen from the Albert Docks while being put on board a vessel named the Astrea, bound for Bombay.

C. H. M. Hillier, a clerk at Messrs. Cook's office in Brussels, stated that in July last he was employed under Humphries in the Grroeschurch Street office. Stamps were bought by Humphries of a man giving the name of French. Witness suggested to Humphries that they were forged or stolen, but Humphries said that they were genuine, and that probably French had got them cheap.

Mr. T. F. Roper, manager at Messrs. Cook's head office, stated that after some transactions, orders were given by him to the branch office at Gracechurch Street that no more stamps were to be bought. He was questioned at great length as to the office accounts, and especially with respect to the entry of a cheque of the Agra Bank, alleged to have been given in payment of stamps to Humphries.

Mr. W. H. Neumann, carrying on business in London Wall, stated that Humphries called on him in July, and said that he could put some business in his way with respect to Indian stamps, which, he said, he had received from a customer in Gracechurch Street. Witness asked him why he did not buy the stamps for the firm, when he said they had bought a number of them, and he had received instructions not to buy any more. Witness asked him whether he knew the man from whom he got the stamps. He replied that the man had called in at Gracechurch Street several times, and given his name and address as C. Erench, 31, Dalmaine Road, Forest Gate. He said French kept a lodging-house near the docks, and got the stamps from foreign sailors. He produced stamps to the value in English money of 9l. or 10l. in a paper parcel, and handed them to witness, who undertook to try and dispose of them on commission. By Sir J. Bridge: They were cheap. The profit was to be divided between them. Witness went on to say that he went to Messrs. Keyser's, the money changers, in Cornhill, and sold them at 1s. 3½d. the rupee, making use of the name of his friend, whom he knew was known to the money changers. By Sir John Bridge: It did not occur to him to give his own name. He did not know why. Messrs. Cook's name was no doubt equally well known to Messrs. Keyser. He got 9l. for the stamps, and saw Humphries the same afternoon at his office. He told him that he had sold the stamps and handed him the 9l., receiving back 1l. 5s. as commission. He did not know how this sum was arrived at. Witness never saw Mr. French. He saw Humphries nearly every day after this, and three or four days later received from him another packet of stamps. It was a larger parcel, worth, Humphries said, about double as much as the previous one. Witness asked him whether he had them from the same party, and he said "Yes." Witness questioned him as to whether there was anything wrong in the matter, and he replied that it was all right throughout, as he had been to the Agra Bank, and satisfied himself that they were quite in order. Humphries said he had not counted them. He left them with witness, who handed them to his clerk to take to Messrs. Keyser. The clerk came back with the cheque for 18l. 0s. 4d. Witness met Humphries in Gracechurch Street, and, showing him the cheque, asked if he would take it. He replied that he did not like to pass cheques through the firm's account, so witness paid it in to his own account, and handed 18l. to Humphries, receiving 2l. 5s. as commission.

Nathan Keyser, manager to Messrs. Arnold Kulbe, foreign bankers, 16, Cornhill, deposed to the purchase of stamps on June 16 to the amount of 93 Rs., at 1s. 2d. per rupee. On the 24th they bought 60 Rs. worth, at 1s. per rupee, and on the 29th 91 Rs., at 1s. per rupee. He did not know who it was that sold them.

Inspector Richards recalled, said that Clark, when in custody, pointed out Messrs. Kulbe and Co.'s as the place where he had sold stamps.

Miss G. C. Boughton, examiner of stamps at Messrs. Dela Rue's, said that on June 8 she put up two lots of Indian postage stamps, one of four reams, and the other of three reams and 300 sheets. They were checked by the Government supervisors, and then sealed up in the case produced.

Mr. C. R. Gay, assistant supervisor of stamps, said that after the stamps were checked they were placed in the case produced, fastened up, and sealed. These stamps were never "published" in England, but despatched direct to India. Any number accidentally made over were destroyed.

Cross-examined: The difference between one year's issue and another could be checked by certain marks on the sheet.

Mr. W. J. Wheun, ship's clerk, proved the receipt of the cases of stamps on board the Astrea. They were "in condition," or they would not have been accepted by him. He did not think it could have been tampered with as described before being put on board. He saw it go down the hold, where it would be in charge of the stevedores.

Mr. Wontner proposed to prove that the Astrea sailed on the 17th, and that Clark was dealing with them before that date.

Mr. Crawshaw contended that there was nothing whatever to prove that the stamps he dealt with were those stolen. Clark's story was that he had received them from India as a remittance, and there was as yet nothing to disprove this. The only point by which the stamps could be identified was the year of issue.

Mr. J. G. Maidment, assistant superintendent of stamps at Bombay, proved the sailing of the Astrea, and stated that from his experience the only way in which he could account for so many stamps being in circulation in England was by the hypothesis of robbery. The stamps were only issued in small quantities to the local post offices in Bombay. Several cases had been received by different vessels this year prior to the arrival of the Astrea.

Mr. T. A. Colls, of the Comptroller of Stamps Department, Somerset House, said that there had only been one consignment of two-anna stamps "created" and despatched to India this year.

The prisoners were committed for trial.

There is no foundation for the report that the British had abandoned Cape Juby in pursuance of an arrangement with Morocco.

A special Commission, of which Michael Effendi is president, has been appointed to hold an inquiry regarding the operations in which the administration of the Turkish Public Debt, the Ottoman Bank, and the Imperial Treasury are jointly interested.

A new departure in whiskies is causing some stir in medical circles. Messrs. George Back and Co., of London, have introduced a specially-distilled Whisky for Diabetes, Kidney Complaints, Rheumatism, and Gout, which has found much favour amongst the leading Medical men in Great Britain, and is eulogised by the *Lancet* and *British Medical Journal* the two leading organs of the profession. It can be obtained through the leading merchants.

LORD CROSS ON EASTERN AFFAIRS.

Viscount Cross addressed a large meeting of Unionists in the Victoria Hall, Hanley, on Dec. 4. In the course of his speech Lord Cross made the following references to Eastern affairs:—

In his experience bye-elections had often been very misleading, and he advised the Liberals not to count their chickens before they were hatched. (Cheers.) In looking forward to a general election, he appealed to them as citizens of a great Empire, with interests not only in Europe, but in Asia, Africa, and America, to weigh well their decision when they went to the poll. If anything happened to affect our prestige or our commerce the working classes would be the first to feel the pinch. Speaking on the foreign policy of the Government, Lord Cross said that the greatest interest of this country was peace. Through six successive years Lord Salisbury had maintained peace, overcoming all difficulties by his firmness and wisdom. (Cheers.) Foreign Governments knew that we sought no aggrandisement and nothing but justice; that we meant what we said, and that we had the power to carry out our intentions. There never was a time in modern years when the name of England was so looked up to abroad as it was at the present moment. If they wished all this changed, let them turn out the Government. Did they wish again to insult Austria and then to have to apologise? (Cheers.) Did they wish again to have a recurrence of Majuba Hill? Did they wish again to sacrifice another general like General Gordon? (A voice, "No," and cheers.) Then they had better stay as they were. (Cheers.) In the colonies the policy of the Government might be described in two words—"peace" and "friendship." In India the keynote of their policy was justice, and they had convinced the people of India that they sought no aggrandisement, but that they wished to maintain the closest alliance and friendship with all the Native States. (Cheers.) It had been said that they wished to annex State after State. Nothing was further from the policy of the vast department, over which he had the honour to preside. He had had the happiness of working with two colleagues, such as few men had had to work with—Lord Dufferin and Lord Lansdowne—and if any words which he spoke should ever reach the ears of the people of India, they would be that neither they nor he had ever had or had now any wish to annex anything. They had shown that in the case of Manipur. They had shown it in Cashmere. All that they desired was to see the Native States governed according to the rules of prudence and for the benefit and progress of their people. (Cheers.) He should like to say a similar word to the neighbours of India in Afghanisian, Siam, and Persia. He wished the Ameer to know from his own mouth that which he must know from the despatches which had reached him. The British Government had only one feeling towards him—that he should rule his subjects properly, and that he should remain our friend. We desired that Afghanistan should remain an independent kingdom, and that it should be clearly allied to us in friendship and by treaty. He should like to say the same to the inhabitants of Siam. Siam was a country which lay to a great extent between the British possessions and the French possessions. He wanted the Siamese to know that we had no wish whatever to annex any part of their territory. With respect to Persia, our simple object was that Persia should also be maintained as an independent kingdom. They knew that pressure was brought to bear upon her from the North by one of their neighbours there; but Great Britain wished that that pressure should not be too pronounced, and that Persia should practically remain as she now was.

With regard to the northern frontier of India he had no wish to extend it, but we desired that it should be such a frontier as no enemy could pass. There was one matter about which he was exceedingly anxious—this was the extension of the railway system in India; and it was with great pleasure he could tell them that during the time he had been at the India Office he had been able to sanction something like 4,000 miles of additional railway. He hoped that in the future they would be able to go on at the same pace.

THE HYDERABAD DECCAN COMPANY.

The report of the directors of the Hyderabad (Deccan) Company (Limited) states that the proposed alterations in the drafts of the leases of the Singareni coalfield, of the Raichoor goldfield, and the Partyal diamond-field have been carefully considered by the board, and they were advised that the most important of them could not be accepted by the company, as not being in accordance with the conditions to which, under the concession, the company were legally and equitably entitled. A correspondence ensued between the solicitors to the company and to his Highness's Government, but it was found impossible to adjust the differences which had arisen, and further delays and difficulties appeared probable. In order to get rid of these and to effect the more speedy and satisfactory settlement of the points in dispute, in respect of the three leases, the company proposed, and the Government of his Highness agreed, to refer them to the arbitration of some one high authority in England, whose decision would command universal respect. At the joint request of his Highness's Government and the company, Lord Herschell was pleased to accept the position of arbitrator. An agreement containing the terms of the reference to arbitration was drawn up and executed by the company. It was not received back from Hyderabad executed by his Highness's Government until the mail which arrived in England on October 12. A preliminary attendance, however, of the solicitors of both parties before Lord Herschell took place on August 10 last to settle certain points of the course of procedure, and the regular sittings of the arbitrator have now commenced. It is evidently not proper for the board to discuss in this report the matters which are now *sub judice*, but it may be stated generally that the chief points in dispute relate, first, to the extent of the premises to be leased, and, secondly, to the rents and royalties payable thereon. Under the concession of January 7, 1886, and the agreement with the Government of January 2, 1890, the period granted to the company for prospecting and selecting lands for the purpose of mining operations would expire on December 31 of the current year. The Government have agreed that pending final orders on the application for a three years' extension, the company should be granted an extension for one year, *i.e.*, to the end of 1892, with certain reservations. Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick, the Resident, has stated officially that this decision entirely commends itself to him, and that he has referred it to the Government of India. The Minister has written to Mr. Lovisky explaining that the extension applies to the coal and iron fields, as well as all other tracts not applied for before the close of this year. The company have formally applied for the leases of the following tracts, which are extensive and important:—Goldfields—Hootshunoor, Honnukooni, Hobbal and Bennoor, Soorapoor, Honnormutti, Hoonshihal and Oopalapoor, Guduwal; the Kummumettmica, iron, and garnet-fields; diamond-fields—Mallaily, Hootapally, and Koodavettykull; and the Singareni iron field.

NATIONAL LEPROSY FUND.

The tenth meeting of the executive committee of the National Leprosy Fund was held December 8, at 143, Piccadilly, under the chairmanship of Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild, M. P. There were present Sir James Paget, Sir Joseph Fayrer, Jonathan Hutchinson, Mr. Edward Clifford, Sir A. Borthwick, M.P. (honorary treasurer), and Sir Somers Vine (honorary secretary) Mr. Claude Johnson (assistant secretary), Dr. Phineas S. Abraham (editor of the *Leprosy Journal*), and the three commissioners lately returned from their leprosy investigations in India—*viz.*, Dr. Beaven N. Rake, Dr. George A. Buckmaster, and Dr. Alfred Kanthack—also attended the meeting.

Sir Somers Vine submitted a memorandum of the administrative operations since the last meeting, and reported the completion of the memorial cross to the late Father Damien, its free transmission by Mr. Armstrong, of the firm of Messrs. Skinner and Co., to Honolulu, and the undertaking of Hawaian Government to erect it over the grave of Father Damien and to arrange for a befitting religious service in connection with its erection. A draft of the report drawn up by the commissioners, in conjunction with the officers deputed by the Government of India to be associated with them (the late Surgeon-Major Barclay, who died at Simla in August last, and Surgeon-Major S. J. Thompson), was submitted and, after discussion and consideration, referred to a special sub-committee. It is expected that the completed report of the commissioners and their conclusions with regard to the disease will be made public early in next year. The vote of £1,000 for the fund to be established by the Viceroy of India for leprosy homes and retreats in India was ordered to be paid, and a variety of routine business was transacted.

The thanks of the committee were passed by resolution to the three commissioners and to Dr. Abraham for the manner in which they had discharged their duties.

The Belgian Chamber has passed a severe law against the abuses resulting from the application of hypnotism.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE PALL-MALL DEC. 4.

3rd Dragoon Guards—Lieut. E. R. E. Livesay, from the 8th Batt., the King's Royal Rifle Corps, to be Sec. Lieut., in succession to Lieut. E. M. J. Molyneux, seconded. Lieut R. H. M'Corquodale, from the 3rd Batt., the Durham Light Infantry, to be Sec. Lieut., in succession to Lieut. C. S. Keith, seconded. Lieut. O. H. Campbell, from the 3rd Batt., the Bedfordshire Regt., to be Sec. Lieut. vice S. E. Edwards, deceased.

4th Dragoon Guards—Lieut. A. S. Turner, from the 4th Batt., the King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regt.) to be Sec. Lieut., vice H. C. Gordon, resigned.

9th Lancers—Sec. Lieut. E. F. Bell, from the 4th Batt., Princess Louise's (Argyll and Southerland Highlanders), to be Sec. Lieut., in succession to Lieut the Hon. V. R. Anderson-Pelham, appointed Adjt.

10th Hussars—Sec. Lieut. the Hon. J. Dawnay, from the 3rd Batt., the Royal Scots (Lothian Regt.), to be Sec. Lieut., in succession to Lieut. E. W. D. Baird, promoted.

18th Hussars—Lieut. P. S. F. Claridge, from the 4th Batt., the King's (Liverpool Regt.) to be Sec. Lieut., vice R. C. Morton, resigned.

19th Hussars—Lieut. E. S. St. Quinton, from the 3rd Batt., the Bedfordshire Regt., to be Sec. Lieut., on augmentation.

Grenadier Guards—Lieut. the Hon. G. O. B. Wyndham, from the 3rd Batt., the Royal Sussex Regt., to be Sec. Lieut., vice P. J. Crichton-Stuart, placed temporarily on the Half-Pay List.

Coldstream Guards.—Sec. Lieut. the Hon. C. Heathcote-Drummond-Willoughby, from the 3rd Batt., the Royal Scots (Lothian Regt.), to be Sec. Lieut., in succession to Lieut. G. R. F. Smith, promoted. Lieut. H. W. L. H. Heathcote-Amory, from the 3rd Batt., the Duke of Cornwall's Lt. In., to be Sec. Lieut., in succession to Lieut. M. A. Fremantle, seconded.

Scots Guards.—Lieut. J. A. G. King, from the 3rd Batt. the Gordon Highlanders, to be Sec. Lieut., in succession to Lieut. J. F. Erskine, seconded. Lieut. R. N. W. Larking, from the 3rd Batt, the Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regt.) to be Sec. Lieut., in succession to Lieut. W. S. Fothringham, resigned.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The undermentioned Gent. Cadets, from the Royal Military College to be Sec. Lieuts:—

The Royal Scots (Lothian Regt.)—E. F. Annand in succession to Lieut. D. G. Wamyss, promoted.

The Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regt.)—W. W. Bickford (Queen's Cadet), on augmentation; R. M. Stallard, on augmentation; A. W. Tufnell, on augmentation.

The Norfolk Regt.—A. G. Learoyd, in succession to Lieut. G. A. Warburton, resigned; C. F. J. Stewart (Queen's India Cadet) in succession to Lieut. E. W. Margersion, appointed Adjt.

The South Wales Borderers—E. C. Margession, in succession to Lieut. T. F. Kelly, resigned.

The King's Own Scottish Borderers.—H. J. P. Browne (Queen's India Cadet), in succession to Lieut. G. H. Bell, seconded; A. Skeen (Queen's Cadet), vice C. J. Cumberlege seconded.

The Worchestershire Regt.—H. J. Bartholemew, in succession to Lieut. J. L. R. Gordon, seconded.

The East Lancashire Regt.—A. B. Battye (Honorary Queen's India Cadet), in succession to Lieut. A. K. Blair, seconded; O. L. Downes, in succession to Lieut. H. J. Martin, promoted.

The East Survey Regt.—G. F. C. B. Scott in succession to Lieut C. P. L. Lynden-Bell, promoted; E. W. M. Purvis, in succession to Lieut H. A. Auley, seconded.

The Border Regt.—E. S. Earle, in succession to Lieut. A. H. Russell, seconded.

The Dorsetshire Regt.—H. G. T. Costley, in succession to Lieut. H. L Rosher, promoted.

The Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regt)—M. C. A. Green, vice A. N. Lovell, seconded.

The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders)—F. D. Murray, vice A. E. Heald, placed temporarily in the Half-Pay list.

Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Royal Berkshire Regt.)—F. F. Ready, in succession to Lieut. W. M. Inglis, promoted.

The Duke of Cambridge's own (Middlesex Regt.)—H. W. Jackson, in succession to Lieut. E. W. M. Norie, promoted.

The Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regt.)—A. H. Ommanney (Queen's India Cadet), vice H. A. K. Gough, seconded.

The Manchester Regt.—A. M. Houston, in succession to Lieut. J. L. C, Stevens, seconded.

The Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regt.)—F E Johnston, in succession to Lieut L K Carlyon, seconded; C Bliss, in succession to Lieut C G Francis, seconded.

The Durham Lt In.—A J Holder, in succession to Lieut H De B De Lisle, DSO, promoted.

The Highland Lt In.—R J A Haldane, vice H A Fardell, placed temporarily on the Half-Pay List.

The Connaught Rangers.—E O'Brien, vice W C Nicholson, seconded.

Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders)—W A Payn, on augmentation.

The Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt. (Royal Canadians)—J C Colquhoun, vice J W H Lyon, seconded.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Dec. 8

1st Dragoon Guards—Capt. A. H. M. Edwards is seconded as Adjt. of the Behar Light Horse.

7th Hussars—Capt. A. L. Kelly retires from the service, receiving a gratuity.

Royal Engineers—Lieut.-Col. R. V. Riddell (late Bengal), on completion of five years service as a Regimental Lieut.-Col., is placed on the Indian Supernumerary List.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Buffs (East Kent Regt.)—Sec. Lieut. N. Macpherson is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

The Northumberland Fusiliers—Maj. R. Williamson retires on retired pay; Capt. C. G. C. Money to be Maj, vice R. Williamson; Sec. Lieut. A. G. Vivian is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

The King's (Liverpool Regt.)—Lieut. W. H. Wardell is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

The Suffolk Regt. Capt. L. G. Arbuthnot is seconded for service as Adjt. of the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers; Sec. Lieut G. E. J. Perry is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

The Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regt.)—Capt. F. W. Kitchener is seconded for service on the Staff; Sec. Lieut. W. G. W. Harrison is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

The Royal Irish Regt.—Lieut. A. J. Ralph is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

The Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regt.)—Sec. Lieut S Clay is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

The Lancashire Fusiliers—Lieut L. L. Maxwell is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

The Hampshire Regt.—Lieut. I. F. R. Thompson is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

The Loyal North Lancashire Regt—Lieut. L. H. Marriott is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

The Durham Lt In.—Lieut. E. Eardly Wilmot is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

Princes. Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders)—Capt. F. M. Aitken is seconded for service as an Adjt. of Volunteers.

Staff—Col. E W. Begbie, D.S.O., Madras Infantry, to be an Assist. Adjt-Gen, in Madras, and is granted the substantive rank of Col. in the Army,

NOTICES.

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